Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 200 | BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1918. | TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMER of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.

(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.

(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Slabotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta
Bombay
Madras
Karachi
Lahore
Amritsar
Delhi
Cawnpore
Tuticorin
Cochin

Chittagong
Rangoon
Mandalay
Colombo
Kandy
Newera-Elliya
Aden (Camp)
Aden (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar

Mombassa
Nairobi
Nakuru
Kisumu
Jinja
Kampala
Entebbe
Tanga, East Africa
Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street,
FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,70,550/
PAID-UP CAPITAL	69,93,990/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo
Delhi
Galle

Hongkong
Howrah (Calcutta)
Kandy
Karachi
Kota Bahru (Kelantan)

Kwala Lumpor
Madras
Mauritius
Penang
Rangoon
Shanghai
Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.

Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—

THE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

VICTORY!

Are you helping on Victory? Will you be able to honestly face our fighting men when they come home and say you gave them all the help that laid in your power—you lent every rupee you could spare? Answer these questions now. Don't feel mean and contemptible by and bye.

Buy **War Bonds** at once
before it is too late.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund .... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... Rs. 13,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.

AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by
ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colombo
Delhi
Foochow
Haiphong
Hankow

Hongkong
Iloilo
Ipoh
Karachi
Klang
Kobe
Kwala Lumpor
Madras
Manila
Medan
New York
Peking

Penang
Puket
Rangoon
Saigon
Seremban
Shanghai
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taiping (F.M.S.)
Tavoy
Tientsin
Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

Eminent Doctor investigates my cures, writes 3rd July:—

> "I am very deeply impressed. Certainly you appear to have had excellent results with your treatment, especially in your wife's case and also in Mr. (a well known Government official)." Should my wife's case prove successful, you will find me a staunch supporter."

LIEUT.-COLONEL DELIGHTED AT MY GREAT SUCCESS

writes:—

> "I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

BOMBAY STUDENT CURED writes 20th July:—

> "I am now quite well and fit and hope to join my College in Bombay next November."

ANOTHER DOCTOR marvels at my success. Letter 21st July:—

> "He marvels at the improvement, which he had been watching very closely. He has strongly advised a continuation of your treatment."

BOMBAY LADY writes 24th July:—

> "Her health is much better and no fever at all, and every day is improving."

This lady spent several months at Panchgani under Dr. Bilimoria, result fever very high, weight reduced, blood in sputum, condition almost "Hopeless."

VISIT TO POONA.
2, PHAYRE ROAD.
Interview free.
22nd—10 to noon 4 to 6 p.m.
23rd—10 to noon 4 to 6 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., LLD.
LONAVLA.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

By order of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons and on account and at the risk of Messrs. C. Patel & Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY the 27th August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the office of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons in Bhesnia Building at Hornby Road, Fort, the following:—

H. A. R. S. 4887—4 Bales white Shirtings No. 7 Liepman.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of 42½ Gross Codd's Bottle of 10 oz. size and 5 Bottles of Quick Silver.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, 16, Apollo Street, the following:—

118 kegs containing 42½ gross Codd's bottles of 10 oz. size.

5 bottles Quicksilver each of 90 lbs. gross nett 75 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

58 doz. JAPANESE LEATHER HAND BAGS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. by the order of the Office concerned, by Public Sale at their Rooms, 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following on account and risk of Mr. Abdul Husein Esufally:—

58 doz. Japanese Leather Hand Bags.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
31, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 25 BALES WHITE PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of E. E. Elisha Sassoon, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer Mr. K. E. Ephraim of New Nagpada:—

Ex. S. S. "Clan Gordon."

4 bales each 50 pieces Sassoon's White Nainsooks No. 999.

Ex. S. S. "Castalia."

6 bales each 50 pieces Sassoon's White Nainsooks No. 999.

Ex. S. S. "Elysia."

3 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 170.

Ex. S. S. "City of Agra."

2 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 170.

10 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirting No. 170.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SORABJI CAWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1918.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opp. New Share Bazar.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "VULCAN" MAKE MOTOR CAR AND ONE "ORLEANS" MAKE MOTOR LORRY.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 461 of 1918.

Bhagwanlal Premji Worah .... Plaintiff.
vs.
Charles Dutt and others ...... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Bhagwanlal Premji Worah and Mr. Charles Dutt, Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the Consent Order made on the 1st day of August, 1918, in the said suit the undermentioned Motor Car and Motor Lorry belonging to the Cedar Electrical and Engineering Co., will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, at their Rooms in Medows Street, opposite the New Share Bazar, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1 Motor Car "Vulcan" make, 4 seated, 12-14 H.P. with accessories.

1 Motor Lorry "Orleans" make, 20 H.P., with platform body, suitable for carrying purposes.

2 Motor Tyres and 2 Dunlop Tubes.

The above cars can be seen at the Bombay Motor Car Co. Apollo Bunder Garage.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

◆

ADVERTISEMENTS.

“Wanted,” “To be Let,” “For Sale” and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 3 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No Display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
“Bombay Chronicle” Office,
No. 8. Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STAMPS—20 different Cochin portrait stamps, fine copies. Our price for this week only Rs. 1-4—IMPERIAL STAMP CO., Allahabad. 1402

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two experienced CIVIL ENGINEERS by an influential Firm of Contractors. Apply sharp to Box No. 719, Advt. Dept., “Bombay Chronicle.” 1293

WANTED—Three GENERAL CLERKS for a Local Mill Company's office. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 738, Advt. Dept., “Bombay Chronicle.” 1340

WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE to work as an ASSISTANT MANAGER in a Commercial Firm doing Export and Import business. Only the experienced need apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., “Bombay Chronicle.” 1390

FOR SALE.

TO SELL—One Motor Cycle with Side Car in good working condition, 3½ h.-p., single cylinder, Rover make. OOSMAN AHMED, 112, Cutlery Bazar, Bombay. 1396

FOR SALE—A “Griffiths” WATER STERILISER suitable for Mule Transport weight 240 lbs., delivery 60 gallons per hour. For further particulars apply to Box No. 744, Advt. Dept., “Bombay Chronicle.” 1374

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 829

FOR SALE.—DISINFECTING FLUID, Anchor Brand, in gallons and bulk. Apply DURANTE & PAUL, 15, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. 1193

FOR SALE—A nice pair of HORSES and LANDAU, complete for Rs. 7,000. Very cheap. Apply Box No. 726, Advt. Dept., “Bombay Chronicle.” 1312

FOR SALE—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1206

BRICK MACHINES FOR SALE—Clayton & Co's steam power semi-dry brick machine in perfect working order, complete with edge runners, elevators and new belting, etc. Apply to Box No. 748, Advt. Dept. “Bombay Chronicle.” 1403

FOR SALE.—One HORSE and LANDAU, Complete, in good condition, and in perfect running order. Can be inspected by appointment at Chandanwadi. Apply L. MOTIRAM & SON, Abdul Rehman Street. 1389

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 419

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

THE Public are hereby informed that the offices of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha have been removed to BALLARD ROAD and all communications are to be addressed thereto in future.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

1140

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant that day being a Public Holiday (Gokul Ashtami) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th August, 1918. 1385

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY LECTURESHIPS.

THE SYNDICATE of the University of Bombay are now proceeding to select Lecturers for recommendation to the Senate for the University Lectureships sanctioned in connection with the development of post-graduate teaching in the Sixteenth Century French Literature and Hadiqa of Sanai (Persian). They therefore invite applications from all professors and lecturers in these subjects in the Colleges affiliated to the University. As it seems that beyond these there are probably a number of others, of high attainments in their own subject, who may be willing to place their learning at the disposal of the University in this matter—either in Bombay or elsewhere in India—the Syndicate invite applications from such persons also.

The conditions under which the Lecturers appointed will work will be as follows:—

(1) The course of lectures should normally number twenty-four of one hour each and a tutorial class should be held in connection with each of them of at least half an hour's duration.
(2) The lectures should deal with the portion of the subject as laid down for the M.A. Degree examination in 1919.
(3) The lectures will be given in the monsoon and winter terms in Bombay.
(4) An honorarium of Rs. 600 per course of lectures will be given. Lecturers, who have to travel to Bombay to deliver the lectures will receive in addition a special allowance of Rs. 150.

Those who are prepared to offer themselves for one of the above lectureships under these conditions and terms, are requested to supply before the 30th August., 1918, a sketch syllabus of the lines they intend their lectures to take.

Such of the applicants as have been approved by the Senate will be asked to supply more detailed syllabuses, and a list of reference books relating to the subject they are to lecture on.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th August, 1918. 1401

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

REVISED THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, CENTRAL INDIA AND THE PUNJAB.

ON and from Sunday, the 1st September, 1918, the NORTHERN EXPRESS will run from and to Bombay to and from Peshawar via Delhi, Saharanpur, and Ambala, to the following timings.

BOMBAY-PESHAWAR.

Down.		Timings.	Up.	
16. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba	Arr.	13.35
6.22	Arr.	Rutlam	Arr.	23. 1

(CHANGE FOR MHOW, INDORE AND NEEMUCH).

20.30	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	9.20
21.45	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	8.15
1.24	Arr.	Saharanpur	Dep.	4.24
3.12	Arr.	Ambala Cant.	Dep.	2.42
9.50	Arr.	Lahore	Dep.	20.0
10.25	Dep.	Lahore	Arr.	19.20
17.11	Arr.	Rawalpindi	Dep.	12.51
21.50	Arr.	Peshawar Cant.	Dep.	7.30

A through carriage will run on both these trains between Bombay and Kalka.

First and Second class passengers to and from Bombay, from and to Delhi, and from and to stations reached via Delhi on the East Indian, North Western Oudh and Rohilkhand will be booked by these trains. Now that the G. I. P. Railway's Punjab Mails are not available for such passengers excepting those for Delhi, as notified by the General Traffic Manager of that Railway, intending passengers are requested to book their seats in advance, in order to secure the accommodation they require, as the berths on each train will be limited to a fixed number.

W. P. PECHEY,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 17th August, 1918. 1350

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT JUDICIAL, POLICE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following appointments in Osmania University College, Hyderabad, Deccan:—

(a) One Principal on O. S. Rs. 1,250-50-1,500
(b) Professors on O. S. Rs. 500-50-1,000
According to qualifications
Assistant Professors on O. S. Rs 350-25-600.
According to qualifications.

in the following subjects:—

English; Indian History; English History; Islamic History; Ancient History of Greece and Rome; European History; Economics; Mathematics; Physics; Chemistry; Biology; Logic and Psychology; Arabic; Sanskrit; Presian; Urdu; Telugu; Kanarese; Marathi.

N.B.—O. S. Rupees are approximately 5/6ths of British Government Rupees.

The teaching of all subjects except languages will be through the medium of Urdu.

The appointments will be on probation for one year. On the expiry of that period the holders, if confirmed, will be entitled to the usual leave and pension rules of His Exalted Highness' Government which are practically the same as those in British India.

As the College classes will open in October the applications must be received by the undersigned not later than the 15th September.

Each application must contain at least the following particulars:—

(1) Name. (2) Family etc. (3) Age. (4) Place of birth. (5) Place of permanent domicile. (6) Academic qualifications. (7) Educational and other work previously done. (8) Names and addresses of referees if any. (9) Remuneration asked for.

Copies only of all letters, certificates etc., should be enclosed as they will not be returned.

A. HYDARI,
Secretary to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government
Judicial, Police & General Departments.

Hyderabad Deccan,
15th, August, 1918. 1370

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS LIMITED.

BOMBAY & BARODA.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held at Baroda on 12th August, 1918, a dividend of 4 per cent. is declared out of the profits made by the Company in the year 1917. Shareholders are therefore requested to register their present addresses to facilitate posting of Dividend Warrants. Heirs of the deceased Shareholders should also get the Shares transferred, producing letters of administration, certificate of heirship or indemnity bond signed before a Magistrate. Copies of indemnity bond will be supplied on application.

KOTBHASKAR AMIN & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
for The Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for Messrs. H. M. H. Sedehi and Son and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. R. S. Forage.

Ex. S. S. “City of Agra.”

S. H. S. 1320 D. S. and Co., Bombay 3474-78 5 Bales Sassoon's White Shirtings, No. 170.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

26, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Auction Sale of Landed Property at Bhuj Mohalla or Don Tad Second Row advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 20,000 PIECES UNSERVICEABLE ARMY BOOTS.

By order of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the compound of the Howard and Bullough Mills, on De Lisle Road, Chinchpoogly:—

About 20,000 pieces Unserviceable Army Boots.

Cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

Presents the

Frawley Comedy Co.

To-night Thurs. 22nd & Fri. 23rd

For the first time in Bombay

“Seven Keys to Baldpate”

The Mystery Comedy.

Saturday 24th August

For the first time in Bombay

“A PAIR OF SIXES”

The most Laughable Comedy of recent years

Sunday 25th Matinee at 5-30

“BOUGHT & PAID FOR”

Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
Upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR NEW AND EXCITING SERIAL

“SOCIAL PIRATES”

1st and 2nd Episodes

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT SERIAL THIS WEEK.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE

JACKO

THE LION-HEARTED

The cleverest animal actor and the Marnel of the monkey world, at the

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

3 Shows Nightly: at 7, 8-45 & 10-30..

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National Glass Works.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TWO UNPRECEDENTED EVENTS IN BOMBAY THEATRE HISTORY.

Opening of Noteworthy Performances.

AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT

HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO:

Present for the first time in India.
Charles Dickens' Masterpiece

“A TALE OF TWO CITIES”

Brilliant costumes of the period of the French Revolution.

THE GREATEST PRODUCTION OF THE SEASON.

It will be repeated To-morrow and SATURDAY AT 9-30.

Saturday, Matinee at 5 P.M.

“EAST LYNNE”

Booking at Rose & Co. Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1. and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

AT 6-30 THIS EVENING

A MOST UNIQUE PRESENTATION BY

Mr. E. H. DuCASSE

In order to make this film a perfect one the producers at great expense induced the following great London Stars to do justice to

Oliver Goldsmith's World Famous Classic:—

“THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD”

Sir John Hare—One of the oldest and most able Actor-managers and Theatre owners England has produced.

Ben Webster—The handsome hero of a hundred London stage successes, worth £500 a week

Miss Laura Cowie—One of the cleverest, prettiest and best paid of English Comediennes.

Miss Marie Illington—Leading lady on legitimate stage who has made a great hit on the screen.

A. E. George—A great favourite with London Players, seen in his first picture.

Miss Mabel Twemlow—A dainty young actress who already has many successes to her credit. This is also her first appearance on the screen.

DO NOT MISS THIS WONDERFUL ALL-BRITISH PICTURE.

Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5

Special Prize Matinee To-day at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

As the Hindu Cocoanut Fastivities are to be celebrated to-day by many sections of the Hindu Community, the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

have the pleasure to announce a SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW THIS EVENING at 5-15 p. m. (S. T.)

PROGRAMME

1.—**THE SECRET KINGDOM**—Fourth Week—4 parts—5000 feet.
2.—**THE JUNGLE HERO**—(2 Reel Drama—3000 feet.)
3.—**Prixe giving.**
4.—**War Loan Song**—(with full Choral and Orchestra accompaniments).
5.—**Jerry's Comedy.**

Rest of the Shows at: 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

6-30 TO-NIGHT 6-30

No. 106 Clock Performance

GALA NIGHT

—THE GAIETY Co.—

Presents

VARIETIES

IN A
POTPOURRI OF NEW
SONGS, CHORUSSES AND DANCES

—Preceded and followed by—

Pathe's Gold Rooster

A NEW EDITION OF

LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE

FEATURING

BABY OSBOURNE

The Youngest Leading Lady in the World Supported by
HENRY KING, MARGUEVITE NICHOLS AND ANDREW ARBUCKLE
TO SAY NOTHING OF THE BEAR

Prize Matinee to-day at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

THE “BALEV” HOILDAY BEING PROTRACTED TO-DAY

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

has billed a Prize Show at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) to-day when the Superb Serial:

“The Neglected Wife”

will be screened (The Fourth Week—5 parts—6000 feet) together with the Gaumont Gazette and a charming Pathe Colour instructive film: “How the Flowers Smile under the Sun”

Rest of the Shows at—7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

THE EMPIRE

Where the world's Finest Pictures are seen.

To-day at 6, 8 & 10 p.m.

THE EMPIRE PRESENTS THE GREATEST 8-ACT SPECTACLE DRAMA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SCREEN

“ROMEO & JULIET”

A Classic Production De Lux unfolding a story of ROMANTIC POWER.

SHAKESPEARE'S CLASSIC MASTERPIECE IS A DRAMATIC SCREEN TRIUMPH

The Tale of the World's Most Famous Lovers

Parted in Life by the Malignant Hand of Fate. Reunited in Death by their own sacrifices. This is SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECE OF THE AGES!

“ROMEO” is played by The World's Most Popular Picture Star FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN.

“JULIET” is played by A New Empire Star Beautiful BEVERLEY BAYNE.

PRODUCTION COST 250,000 DOLLARS. CAST OF OVER 600 PLAYERS.

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT AT 7, 8-45 and 10-30

JACKO A drama in four parts depicting wonderful feats of a monkey.

ALSO SHOWING

The Universal Screen Magazine
AND A
Side Splitting Comic

NEXT SATURDAY

THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA

MR. PHALKE'S MASTERPIECE

IMPERIAL

“ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW”,

PATHE'S

LATEST AND BEST SERIAL

THE HIDDEN HAND

FEATURING

4 STAR ARTISTES

DORRIS KENYON, SHELDON LEWIS, ARLINE PRETTY and MAHLON HAMILTON

TO-NIGHT EPISODES 4th & 5th

Pathe Gazette, Pathe's History of War
AND
Lonesome Luke Comic.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.

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BESSHO & Co.,
THE JAPAN HOUSE,
FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	—	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	—	20
,, ,, Imports	—	..
Mid. Americans spot trading value	—	24.17
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	—	30.19
New York 10-30 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	32.84
	Jan.	32.40
	Mar.	32.32
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	Oct.	31.66
	Jan.	31.50

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Aug.	23.73—4
Sept.	23.43—7
Oct.	23.17—7
Nov.	22.97—7
Dec.	22.83—11

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.
New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	23.77
Sept.	23.50
Oct.	23.24
Nov.	23.04
Dec.	22.94

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.
New Contracts

Months	To-day's price.
Aug. — — — — —	30.19

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 19th.

M.G. Bengal Good	16.75
,, ,, Fully Good	17.80
,, ,, Fine	18.00
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	18.60
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	19.35
,, ,, ,, Fine	19.86
,, Broach Good	21.71
,, ,, Fully Good	21.96
,, ,, Fine	22.21
,, Scinde Good	16.75
,, ,, Fully Good	17.50
,, ,, Fine	18.00

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 13th

Were alloted to Madras .. —	Rs. 13,03,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
,, Exports to Great Britian	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	34,000
Futures at New York Oct	32.45
,, ,, Jan	31.80
,, ,, Mar.	31.70
Spot Cotton at New York	35 60
,, ,, Orleans	30.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct	31.09
,, ,, Jan	31.00
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	101⅛
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	37,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	10,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	51,000
,, ,, to Japan	14,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	804,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	653,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 19th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	60
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	68½
Government Securities 3 %	59½
Ex. On London at Paris France	27.00

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 19th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88½
4½ % 1925—1945	£100⅝
5 % New.	£94 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 19th.

AUSTRALIAN.	
Australian Wheat Value	79/6
RAPESEED.	
Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	606
Toria Rapeseed Afloat Value	600
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£128½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.
JAVA SUGAR.	
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	16/6
do. do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	17/4½
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Buyers	18/6
do. do. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	19/4½
Tone:—Very firm.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept Oct. Sellers	3/0½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept Buyers	2/1½
Tone:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Aug. 21.

The market is closed to-day for a public holiday (Cocoanut Day).

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 20th Aug. 1918.

Cotton	5,734	bales.
Wheat	19 4?7	cwts.
Linseed	19.520	,,
Rape, &c.	1,826	,,
Gingellyseed	47	,,
Poppyseed	818	,,
Groundnuts	995	,,
Castorseed	6,450	,,
Rice	46,444	,,
Myrabollams	184	,,
Cottonseed	1,651	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2,024	,,
Jowar	8	,,
Maine	Nil	
Barley	88	,,

WHEAT AND SEED.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay August 21st—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	61 8 0	9 1 0
,, Cawnpore 70-30	61 0 0	8 0 0
,, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	8 1 0	8 7 0
,, Cawnpore	8 0 0	8 6 0
,, ,, Yellow Cawnpore	8 8 0	8 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	9 2 0	9 8 0
,, ,, Thin	8 12 0	9 2 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	80 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75.25	78 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50.50	75 0 0	....
,, Black	62 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	11 4 0	12 0 0
Groundnuts	56 0 0	....
Mowraseed	5 12 0	....
Barley	41 0 0	....
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 9 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	9 7 0	
Linseed May	10 15 3	
Linseed Sept.	9 10 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 21st. 1918.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1—8—4
Shapurji No. 10	1—8—2
Simplex No. 10	1—8—0
Edward No. 10	1—8—0
Light Houses No. 6½	1—2—4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21st, 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphis	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	201
American Dollars	279
Hongkong ,,	232¾
Shanghai	328½
Japan	152½
Singapore	156

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Mary Stuart	1 4	Pickwick	2 4
Agnes	6 0	Faust	1 8
Mary Price	5 0	Loves of Harem.	3 0
Leila	1 0	Cannonbury House	2 4
		Seamstress	1 0

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THE SHANMUGA VILAS BOOK DEPOT.
George Town, MADRAS.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RESULT OF A GUNSHOT.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

Hanmanta bin Dodbashoye and two others.

vs.

The King-Emperor.

(Before Justice Heaton and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Additional Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who found the accused guilty of murder under section 302 I. P Code and sentenced them to transportation for life.

The facts are briefly these:—

The accused had a grudge against one Hucky, Busma, who had given evidence which led to the conviction of one Sunbassia. This Sunbassia was the brother of accused three and the uncle of accused one and accused two. In the dead of night, the accused, together with one Rama, who was not in custody, went to the house of Hucky, and shouted to him to come out and be cut to pieces. Rama carried a gun and the other accused cudgels and reaping hooks. Hucky kept in the house, but his neighbours aroused, by the uproar came to their doors and rebuked the brawlers Amongst those neighbours was one Shidda and behind him stood one Irawa his wife with an infant in her arms. Shidda rebuked the brawlers and their anger was turned against him. Rama fired. Shidda "by quick contraction or remove" escaped the shot; but the charge took effect upon his wife, who stood behind him and her child. The child was wounded; the mother pierced by many pellets great and small fell down and died on the spot. Rama made good his escape. Accused Nos. 2 and 3 were pursued and captured. Accused No. 1 subsequently gave himself up.

The Sessions Judge in convicting the accused observed that Irawa was shot through the body in at least eight places. It was the Surgeon's opinion that one of the missiles which had not been recovered was considerably larger. To discharge a gun loaded with such a charge at the body of an opponent was to do an act so imminently dangerous that in all probability death must be a consequence; and such an act was murder even if the death which resulted be the death of a bystander. The language of section 299 was so drafted as to require an intention to kill and killing but the language did not require that the person whose death was designed should be the person whose death was caused. The defence was that the accused were not present at all but the defence was held untrue.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeals.

CAUSE LIST

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

2-18-1136-15—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai & ors. Payne & Co., Little & Co., Surveyer & Co. Part heard.

3-18-1237-16—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The Bombay Baroda & Central India Ry. Co., Craw B & Co.

4-18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Ramchandra Jaggonath, Manilal & Kher.

5-18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kasheram Bhagwandas v. Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm. Captain & V.

6-18-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Navivahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal & Co.

7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm Bhai K & Gir.

1-18-678-17— and 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors. Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir Manchershaw & N. Matubhai J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co.

9-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co. Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr. Ard H D & Co. Bhai K & Gir.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Oberdulla Khan, Payne & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

803-18—Malvi M R & Co., Nursey Mouji v. Lalji Doongersi a firm, Motichand & D. Part heard.

729-18—Craigie B & C. Shivram Nandlal and anr v. J A Grant & Co. a firm, Daphtary F and D.

LONG CAUSES.

935-17—Mulla & Mulla Vadanji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram Bhaishanker K & G.

216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co. a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gagalbhai & Co a firm, Edg G W & Co.

949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir

783-17—In person, Gulam Hoosein Peerbhoy v. Ebrahim Nanji Matu J & M.

227-16—Payne & Co., Bai Kesirbai alias Ramabai widow v. Kallianji Koreji, Tyabji D & Co.

1058-17—Dubash & Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Valaji Vachha & Co.

744-17—Tyabji D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhaleres v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & Desai.

376-17—Shroff & D. Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs. Kalidas Dharamsi & Co a firm & ors. Edgelow G W & Co., Bhai K & Co.

259-16—Bhai K & Gir, Dayabhai Tapidas & ors v. Khimji Walji & anr.

780-17—Mulla & Mulla, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & Seervai, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors, Mans H M & Co., Edg. G W & Co., Jehangir & S. Little & Co.

383-17—Mulla & M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersey & ors. Dharamsi & Co. Rustomji & G. Madhowji K & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40

CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.

O.S. 566-18—Jeh G. and B, The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Shapurji Behramji Katrak and ors Jeh. G and B Mer. K and Co. Ch. S. D. 29-4-18.

T & I J, Act V of 1881—In person, Sharku Farid Khatib.

455-02—Payne & Co., Gangaram Ramji v. Mohanlal Karson.

S O C 626-12745—Motichand & D. Jivandas Chattorbhuj & anr v. Lalji D & Co. a firm.

T I J Re Act V of 1881—Ard H D & Co., Mahomed Osman Jamal.

FOR JUDGEMENT (IN COURT.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Morarji Jairam Naranji, Petitioner v. Gopalji Kuverji and anr, Respondent, Madhowjee K & Ch, Motichand and D.

TO BE MENTIONED.

SHORT CAUSE.

939-18—Wadia G & Co., Darabchand Bomonji Dubash v. Narsi Wardhwan Vicumsey.

942-18—Wadia G & Co., Darabshaw Bomonji Dubash v. Kallianji Wardhwan Vicumsey, Ard H D & Co.

945-18—Wadia G & Co., Darabshaw Bomonji Dubash v. Kanji Wardhwan Vicumsey, Ard H D & Co.

T & I J, 10-18—Ard H D & Co., Sarabai alias Amibai widow v. Mahomed Cassum Haji John Mahomed, Kanga & S.

ADJOURNED PETITIONS.

In Re Indian Trusts Act II of 1882.—Ardeshir H D & Co. In Re Deed of Settlement d. 11th Febry., 1896 v. Bai Shirinbai and anr, Petitioners.

T & I J—Manicklal and K. In Re Petition for L/A of Goculdas Dharamsey deceased v. Bai Gangabai alias Hirabai widow Petitioner, Yachha and Co., Merwanji K & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

397-16—Pandia and Co., Vithaldas Narrayan & ors v. Schroder Smidt & Co. Ld., Little & Co, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

863-18—Merwanji K & Co., Khujesta Khursetji & Co. a firm v Permanand Oodhavdas & ors.

907-18—Captain and V. Ezekiel Shemtobe David v. Ezekiel Jeddah, Mirza M & M

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

704-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Hamabai Framji Petit v. The Official Assignee of Bombay & anr.

706-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Hamabai Framji Petit v. The Official Assignee of Bombay & anr.

CONCESSION TO I. D. F. STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The agenda of the next meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay to be held on September 6th, contains among other things a proposal of Professor Wilkinson in favour of I.D.F. men. The proposal as such if passed into a statute will allow an I.D.F. Student who has failed in one subject at any examination to appear at a higher examination except some higher degree examinations; but the student will not be declared to pass the higher examination unless within a period of two years he gets through the subject he was plucked in at the lower examination. A concrete example will show this proposal in its true light. A student who was plucked in English at the F. Y. A. examination will be allowed to appear at I. A. examination. Even though he obtains a sufficient number of marks to get a pass in the latter examination, he will not be declared successful unless he gets through English in the former examination. English is compulsory in both the examinations and English of the I. A. examinations is necessarily of a higher standard than that of the F.Y.A. In face of these things it is at all rational to examine the all but successful Intermediate student, in English texts of the F. Y. A? The curriculum of a class is not meant for mere examination's sake. It is meant as a ground-work to initiate the student into higher studies. Can, therefore, the system of examination lead in itself be represented in an aspect worse than this? To maintain the reputation of the University and the same time to favour the I.D.F. men only two reasonable courses are open, viz., either examine the I.D.F. men two months after the annual round of examinations giving them thus sufficient time to be ready or declare their results early and examine them only in the subjects in which they fail in the beginning of the academic year.—

Yours, etc.,

K. R. DIVANJI.

Surat, August 19.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY [illegible]

Bombay, 20th Aug. [illegible]

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. [illegible] 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	2[illegible].847 inches
Temperature of Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0
Dew Point	75.[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	0.856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	[illegible]
Minimum do. do.	78.[illegible]
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	290 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.85 Inch
Total fall during month	3.70
Do. do. year	81.29
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 21st Aug. 1918	0.01

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

	HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.		Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Aug.		h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	21	m	10 38 10 37a	38 3 37 4	21	m	3 57 4 46a	15 10 17 6
Thur	22	m	11 11 11 24a	29 0 2[illegible] 8	22	m	4 41 5 22a	15 4 16 4
Fri	23	m	11 51	29 5	23	m	5 25 6 0a	15 1 15 5
Sat.	24	m	0 10 0 29a	2[illegible] 11 29 7	24	m	6 9 6 40a	15 3 14 10
Sun.	25	m	0 5[illegible] 1 8a	29 7 29 3	25	m	[illegible] 58 7 22a	15 10 17 9
Mon.	26	m	1 43 1 49a	28 10 28 6	26	m	7 5[illegible] 8 [illegible]a	16 10 1[illegible] 0
Tues.	27	m	2 35 2 34a	28 2 27 6	27	m	8 2[illegible] 8 54a	18 1 [illegible] 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Aug. 21 (Wednesday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 2m.
,, 22 (Thursday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 3m.
,, 23 (Friday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 2m.
,, 24 (Saturday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 1m.
,, 25 (Sunday)	6h. 22m.	7h. 0m.
,, 26 (Monday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 59m.
,, 27 (Tuesday)	6h. 23m.	6h. 58m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	7d.	1h.	59.6m	a.m.
First Quarter	15d.	4h.	46.4m	a.m.
Full Moon	22d.	10h.	32.3m	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	57.1m	a.m.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 21st August, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen locally in the east and north Punjab, and it has been heavy in the extreme north; Rawalpindi reports 3.37in. Ambala 0.15in. and Delhi 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in the south-west Punjab, where temperature is moderately above the average.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 4.25in. of rain, Cawnpore 0.37in. and Mainpuri 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature has fallen in the east of the division and is now nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Local rainfall has occurred in Rajputana; Bikaner reports 0.10in. Ajmer 0.19in. and Mount Abu 0.50in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in upper Sind where the sky is clear and the air drier and hotter than usual. Day temperature is below normal in the east of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Gujarat and local rain in south Kathiawar; Deesa has had 0.85in. Ahmedabad 0.16in. Surat 0.40in. Veraval 0.14in. and Bhavnagar 0.41in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Day temperature is in considerable defect at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally; Nagpore reports 1.51in. Chanda 1.02in. Akola 0.38in. and Saugor 0.33in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.78in. Ratnagiri 0.25in. Mormugao 0.28in. and Karwar 0.42in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—There has been nearly general rain in north Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Nizamabad reports 0.93in. Aurangabad 0.27in. Malegaon and Poona 0.18in. each and Belgaum 0.84in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rainfall in the Punjab and a decrease in Rajputana and Central India West. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast, in north Hyderabad and Gujarat, and local in the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and on the south Madras coast, while a few showers are also reported from Kathiawar.

Rainfall is likely to extend into the south-west Punjab, and increase in Rajputana, Central India, West and the north of the Central Provices.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN [illegible] *WEDNESDAY, the 21st of August,* [illegible]

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (20th Aug.)	95.[illegible]	84.9	63	—	0	—0.01
Jask	94.6	85.8	86	—	0	—0.08
Do. (Aug.)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (20th Aug.)	93.7	83.2	79	—	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.7	88.8	62	—	1.20	—3.05
Rawalpindi	92.0	73.7	85	3.37	10.71	—5.39
Lahore	95.9	82.0	94	—	2.49	—6.41
Hissar	96.0	79.[illegible]	80	..	1.88	—6.37
Ambala	92.7	7[illegible]	86	0.15	6.76	—9.94
Delhi	88.5	79.1	87	0.18	4.06	—12.03
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.0	78.[illegible]	83	—	5.46	—11.08
Mainpuri	..	..	..	—	—	—
Jhansi	..	—	..	—	..	—
Cawnpore	..	—	..	—	..	—
Allahabad	75.7	75.7	96	4.25	18.12	—6.06
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	107.9	83.0	39	—	0	—2.06
Karachi	82.9	77.1	85	—	0.[illegible]	—5.30
Ajmer	88.[illegible]	75.8	83	0.19	2.5[illegible]	—9.8
Jaipore	75.6	77.5	87	..	[illegible]	—10.84
Kotah	87.[illegible]	75.6	76	..	7.96	—9.50
Mount Abu	69.0	64.4	100	0.50	12.05	—2[illegible].61
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	87.8	78.1	75	—	0.14	—10.75
Dwarka	84.5	78.1	87	..	0.30	—14.75
Veraval	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajkot	87.1	7[illegible].8	80	0.04	5.1[illegible]	—13.43
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	7[illegible]	99	0.41	5.47	—9.79
Surat	84.7	75.7	87	0.4[illegible]	13.69	—17.37
Ahmedabad	87.6	79.[illegible]	87	0.16	5.71	—19.27
Deesa	[illegible]	75.6	91	0.85	4.[illegible]	—1[illegible].14
Neemuch	81.9	73.6	84	0.09	14.[illegible]8	—3.[illegible]7
Indore	83.3	73.1	85	0.[illegible]6	11.73	—8.[illegible]
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.8	74.5	[illegible]	0.10	21.52	—15.7[illegible]
Saugor	85.0	72.[illegible]	9[illegible]	0.33	20.97	—9.[illegible]0
Hoshangabad	85.9	[illegible]4.0	91	..	16.16	—15.84
Khandwa	84.6	73.9	95	0.04	13.27	—[illegible]
Akola	89.4	73.[illegible]	82	0.38	8.84	—10.84
Amraoti	86.8	74.[illegible]	80		15.41	—4.70
Nagpur	84.9	74.1	82	1.51	24.80	—5.86
Chanda	87.8	74.4	88	1.02	[illegible]	—0.05
Raipur	86.2	74.8	89	—	51.30	+19.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.1	77.6	88	0.78	[illegible]8.84	—[illegible].68
Ratnagiri	82.7	74.3	81	0.25	44.82	—32.56
Marmagao	84.[illegible]	—	96	0.28	42.81	—20.16
Karwar	82.7	74.1	84	0.42	53.[illegible]6	—38.[illegible]
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.2	72.[illegible]	87	0.18	3.41	—8.47
Ahmednagar	88.[illegible]	69.[illegible]	73	..	2.[illegible]	—7.65
Poona	82.2	70.8	98	0.18	3.9[illegible]	—12.[illegible]1
Sholapur	89.3	71.1	71	..	4.56	—7.63
Bijapur	85.[illegible]	70.4	75	..	1.26	—6.12
Belgaum	74.2	66.7	97	0.84	14.74	—[illegible]8.41
Aurangabad	81.[illegible]	69.7	[illegible]	0.27	4.21	—11.22
Nizamabad (Indur)	8[illegible].4	72.0	[illegible]	0.93	14.10	—8.56
Hyderabad	86.1	72.[illegible]	77	—	[illegible]	—7.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.1	74.[illegible]	[illegible]	0.[illegible]6	50.0[illegible]	—[illegible]0.75
Calicut	81.9	73.5	97	0.14	[illegible]	—42.00
Cochin	82.0	74.5	80	0.[illegible]7	28.62	—[illegible].44
Colombo	83.4	77.7	83	0.0[illegible]	9.88	—5.46
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	76.9	81	0.06	9.51	—6.16
Bellary	92.1	74.6	63	—	1.69	—3.72
Cuddapah	98.1	77.2	66	—	8.0[illegible]	—2.59
Madras	98.0	76.[illegible]	75	0.12	4.11	—[illegible].73
Bangalore	8[illegible].1	65.4	89	0.1[illegible]	6.49	—4.09
Coimbatore	89.9	69.8	69	..	0.88	—3.[illegible]0
Trichinopoly	96.6	76.3	65	..	6.65	+1.96
Negapatam	97.2	77.4	78	0.20	5.90	—1.75

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers.—

The reading of the standard barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 21st August, 1918, was 29.896 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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ASAF ALI CASE.

MAGISTRATE INSPECTS DHARAMSALA.

JUDGMENT TO BE DELIVERED ON FRIDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 19.

When the case of Mr. Asaf Ali and Pundit Nekiram was called at 11-35 a.m., the following proceedings took place.

The Court: Before I pronounce the judgment I consider it desirable to inspect the Laxminarayan Dharamsala, in which the meeting was held with which the present case is concerned.

Mr. Abdur Rahman: All right, sir.

The Court: I shall see the Dharamsala between 3 and 3-30 to-day. I shall be glad if one of the three defence witnesses is there to speak with regard to the facts of the meeting—what happened at the meeting, the exact position in which the Chairman's or Vice-Chairman's table was placed, where the members of the Home Rule League sat, the doors where it is alleged that guards were kept. I also wish to inspect the roof to satisfy myself as to whether persons on the roof were in a position to follow the proceedings of the meeting or not.

Mr. Abdul Rahman: Which one of the three, sir?

The Court: Any of the three—either Miss Gmeiner, or Shiv Narayen Haskar, or Benigal.

Mr. Abdul Rahman: Mr. Benigal was outside the inner door; he would not be able to say what happened inside; he was outside the door.

Mr. Asaf Ali: I think Miss Gmeiner's presence would be most useful there.

The Court: I do not wish to compel anybody.

Mr. Asaf Ali: Further may I know when you will pass orders after inspecting the place?

The Court: The orders will not be passed to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. Asaf Ali: Not before the day after to-morrow?

The Court: No. At about 3-15 I hope to be at the Dharamsala.

(The parties then left the court.).

Mr. G. H. Spence, Additional District Magistrate, attended the Laxminarayan Dharamsala this afternoon, at 3-30, for the purpose of inspecting the place where the meeting of the 16th June, 1918, was held. Mr. Asaf Ali, Pundit Nekiram, their counsel, and a number of other gentlemen were present. Miss Gmeiner with Miss James was also on the premises. After entering the main and the interior gates the latter was shown to him in a semi-closed condition as it was at the time of the meeting under notice. The Magistrate approached the place where the President's chair was placed and also where the two speakers under consideration were standing at the time they addressed the meeting. Miss Gmeiner said that there were about two hundred members present at the meeting, that they were all seated in front of her seat, that all the rooms of the Dharamsala around the place of the meeting were scrupulously closed, and that she made a careful observation and found that not a soul was straggling on the balcony over the heads of the speakers and in front of the President. She added that all the smaller doors of the rooms were closed. She gave the Magistrate a graphic description as to how the entire place was cleared of outsiders and how the gates were barred against intruders. She and the Magistrate frequently looked around the building, and she explained that it was impossible for any outsider to be lurking in the place in spite of such rigorous precautions taken to shut him out.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PRIVATE MEETING.

In reply to the question as to the arrangements made for the holding of the private meeting on the 16th June, Mr. Abdur Rahman said that the Secretary of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch, had asked the permission of the trustees of the Dharamsala for the use of it for the purpose of the meeting and, therefore, outsiders could be asked to leave the place temporarily. Miss Gmeiner said that at the time of the meeting the whole place was cleared of outsiders, so that everything was quiet and not as noisy as the place was when the inspection was in progress, when a number of travellers were in the Dharamsala. In passing she enquired if Mahomedans were allowed to take shelter in the Dharamsala. Mr. Abdur Rahman answered in the negative.

HIS WORSHIP UPSTAIRS.

His Worship then expressed his desire to go upstairs, and he was conducted there by Messrs. Ram Kishore, Abdur Rahman and other gentlemen by a semi-winding stone staircase. Mr. Asaf Ali, Pundit Nekiram, Miss Gmeiner and several persons remained downstairs, congregated in the place where the meeting was held. His Worship leaned against the railing of the balcony on the western side of the building and scrutinised the position of the speaker below and of the audience that might have been. Mr. Ram Kishore explained that public meetings in that Dharamsala meant a concourse of 2,000 or 3,000 people in the least on a given occasion. He remembered that at the two or three public meetings held there under the auspices of the Indian Association there were no less than 2,000 or 3,000 people present. He drew a contrast between a public meeting of that huge magnitude and the small meeting of a couple of hundred souls of the 16th June last. His Worship went round the balcony and took his position on a spot that was right on the top of the speakers of the meeting of the 16th June. He then asked Mr. Asaf Ali to make a remark as a test whether it could be heard at the spot where his Worship was standing. Mr. Asaf Ali asked if he should speak at the top of his voice. His Worship said he should speak in his natural voice and speak anything he liked. Mr. Asaf Ali shouted 'Can you hear me?' His Worship said 'Yes, I can hear you' Mr. Ram Kishore offered to clear the place of outsiders and let his Worship have a definite idea of how quiet the meeting of the 16th June was after the outsiders were asked to go out, and how impossible it would be for those outsiders clandestinely to come in and hear what was said at the meeting, having regard to the strictest measures taken to admit only the members of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch, after their cards had been examined. His Worship said he had done his work there and that he would pronounce his orders on the morning of Friday, 23rd instant. His Worship then left the place followed by all those that had come there specially to explain to him the situation of the meeting of the 16th June, 1918.

MR. DAVAR'S ADDRESS FOR DEFENCE.

(*Continued from our yesterday's issue.*)

You have to come to the conclusion as to the real intention of the accused. Let us start with the order of dates to consider the question of the intention of the accused. The very first thing is the announcement about this meeting. The announcement of this meeting—that it would be a private meeting—was made at the meeting of the 15th June. Then there is the letter of 14th June written by the Secretary of the Home Rule League to the trustees of the Lakhsmi Narain's Dharamsala. It is a fortunate circumstance in this case that both in that letter and in the reply to it, sent by the trustees, there is a clear statement that the nature and the function of the meeting of the 16th would be those of a private meeting. Both in the letter of the Secretary and in the reply to it by the Trustees it is distinctly mentioned that the meeting of the 15th was going to be a public meeting and that the meeting of the 16th was going to be a private meeting of the members of the Home Rule League only. Here, your Worship, is a clear indication of what the organisers of the meeting intended that the meeting should be a private one. At the public meeting of the 15th we have this important circumstance that Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram did not speak; another thing to be remembered about the meeting of the 15th is that at that meeting it was announced that there would be a private meeting on the 16th and that nobody except the members of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch, would be allowed to take part in that private meeting. The prosecution witness, Lakhmi Narain, became a member of the Home Rule League after the announcement was made of the meeting of the 16th at the meeting of the 15th. Then you have the evidence of prosecution witnesses and of Shiv Narain and Banigal that all the two doors leading to the hall of the meeting were guarded. There were two doors, the inner and outer doors, and the inner door was guarded by one man and the outer door by another, the ground floor of the Dharamsala is where people, who come from a distance, are allowed to stay. Now, on the 16th, such people coming to this Dharamsala were asked to go to another Dharamsala, because they would not be allowed in this Dharamsala for two hours, and they left. You have also in evidence that people who wanted to come in were stopped if they had no cards with them; they were stopped at the gate, and among them was included Miss Gmeiner, the Vice-President of the Delhi Branch of the Home Rule League. We have it in evidence also that a number of people were enrolled at the door who signed the forms and paid their subscription. These are not all the precautions that were taken. A policeman came in with a light excuse that this was a public meeting and that he wanted to get in; when that excuse proved fruitless, he said he wanted to go to the temple and that, therefore he should be allowed to go inside. He had to be forcibly thrown off the steps of the Dharamsala. Even there the precautions did not stop. After the members had sat down, it was discovered that Ayub Ali was taking notes by sitting at the back, evidently for evidence for the C.I.D. The moment he was discovered taking notes in a corner of the hall, he was proclaimed to be a spy. Someone then said that he should be thrown out, but he protested and said that he was a Home Ruler. He showed his membership card. Still they suspected him to belong to the Police and they brought him forward and made him sit down in front of the president. In face of these precautions, can any Court come to any other conclusion but that this meeting of the 16th June was a private meeting? Can any Court with confidence come to the conclusion that this was a public meeting in the guise of a private meeting? For whose benefit would such a farce be organised? You have got to ascertain motives and to judge by commonsense, if there is still a suspicion lurking in your mind that this was a private meeting organised to conceal its public nature. You have to judge that from the evidence. Was it a private meeting, which was in reality a public meeting, but organised as a private meeting in order to give full play to the imagination of a convict, and to the intelligence of the illiterate inhabitants of the Dharamsala, and of a barber? If you analyse the evidence for the prosecution in any way you like, you find that the whole thing resolves itself into this that the great organisers of the private meeting meant to have a public meeting in the guise of a private meeting for the benefit of Dina barber of Delhi and an imposter from Meerut! They, in fact, did not know what Home Rule meant. The barber did not know what was going on in the meeting. Now what is the conclusion that the Court is going to come to on this evidence for the prosecution? You have got to find in this case the intention of the accused. You have to take the facts as to what the real nature of the meeting was, and you have got to be guided by those facts and not by inferences as to what the private meeting was intended for. You have to find out the motive and the intention. On the evidence the Court will have to decide as to the innocence of the accused or otherwise; you have to rely on the evidence and nothing else. If you are convinced of the innocence, you have to decide in favour of the accused.

DEFINITION OF "PUBLIC MEETING."

It is absolutely unnecessary to carry on an academical discussion as to whether it was a private meeting or a public meeting. If it was a civil case, it would be a different matter, but here, in a criminal case, this Court has to decide on the meaning of the expression "public meeting" in the sense in which it is popularly understood. This was a private meeting in the sense that it was restricted to the members of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch. The term "public meeting" is not described anywhere in the Defence of India Act. Therefore, contends the Public Prosecutor, you should go back to other Penal Legislation and to the defunct law of Prevention of Seditious Meetings, an Act which came to an end in 1913. I am going to ask your Worship to come to a fair conclusion on this point. Your Worship has got to be guided by free principles which the Courts have universally laid down. Penal Statutes must be strictly construed. Secondly, in construing a Penal Section, if you find that to a word two meanings can be attached, one for the benefit of the Crown and the other for the benefit of the subject, the subject must get the benefit of that meaning and not the Crown. You have to understand the terms in the sense in which it is popularly understood and not as it is sought to be understood by the prosecution in this case. We have got authorities for the interpretation of rules. Take for instance the order served on Mr. Tilak under the same rule of the D. I. Act. The Government of Bombay were careful in defining public address and public meeting in their order against Mr. Tilak. They distinctly said there, "You shall not deliver a lecture. You shall not deliver it to the public. You shall not deliver it not only to the public, but to no section of the public, to no society and to no institution which, in its nature, is public." The order in the case of the two accused does not make the term "public meeting" clear. So the subject, according to law, has to get the benefit of that blunder, and cannot be made to pay the penalty for a judicial officer's muddle-headedness. Leaving the law aside, the evidence in this case is overwhelming to show that the meeting of the 16th June was private. If you admit that this was a private meeting, then there is an end to their order. By way of illustration of "Private Meeting", I will give your Worship an incident which took place the other day at Simla. There was a large dinner organised by the Past Students of the Cooper's Hill College in Simla, who came from all parts of India. Now supposing an order was served on any of the gentlemen that they must not make a speech in the public, could it by any stretch of imagination be said that that gentleman could not address a meeting which was held only of the past students of that College on the occasion of their dinner? This is an instance in point. Men from all parts of India, belonging to the Engineering service and serving in different grades met, in Simla for a dinner, they were all past students and the dinner was of past students only. Could it be said by any Magistrate that the gentlemen who were ordered not to make a public speech, having made a speech at the dinner, had made it to the public? Take the case of the debates amongst students at Cambridge and Oxford. Can the speeches made on the occasion, be said to be public speeches? Now in this case we have the evidence of prosecution witnesses that public meetings in Delhi are attended by 2,000, 4,000 and 5,000 people, somtimes they go up to 10,000. Now this private meeting was attended by a few people. It was a meeting held in accordance with a circular issued by Mrs. Besant, the President of the All-India Home Rule League, to celebrate the 16th as an anniversary day. The circular ordered the Branch, here, to hold the meeting. It is nonsense to say that if 25 men meet at a station to receive Mrs. Besant, and they talk about politics, they are talking at a public meeting.

AUTHORITIES CITED.

I will refer to authorities now. The first is Indian Law Reports, Bombay Series, Volume page 308. The next case is decided in the Punjab Chief Court, the 3rd case is a Bombay case, reported in 13, Bombay, 681. In that case the discussion was as to whether the "gaming" was not the same as betting. The Magistrate held that they were different terms. In the Appeal Court the question, that the two terms were identical, was discussed by Mr. Macpherson, who was a distinguished member of the Bombay Bar and a gentleman of great legal acumen. Mr. Inverarity argued on the other side. He contested the proposition of Mr. Macpherson that the two terms were convertable. He said, "I bet that, whereas, at this moment there are two flies on the bald head of Mr. Macpherson; I bet that a third will just now sit. If betting and gaming are the same thing then, what I say is betting. Then you must destroy the betting implements according to law. Therefore you must take Mr. Macpherson's head off." What I do maintain is that you cannot read the meaning of one enactment in another.

The Court: In order to ascertain the nature of the meeting, whether it was a public meeting, you refer to a standard dictionary.

Mr. Davar: Yes, that is perfectly true. We have here all the compilation. There is Maxwell's interpretation. You will find at page 752 a case decided. There is also Mr. Ghosh's comilation of law. (Refers to 8, Bombay, 318.) Then you cannot go outside the evidence.

The Court: I accept the defence evidence as substantially true.

Mr. Davar: Then there is no doubt in your mind about this being a private meeting.

The Court: I agree that it was a meeting intended to be confined to the members of the Home Rule League, but then any man in the street could go there at the 11th hour and become a member and get admission.

Mr. Davar: How are you concerned with that? The evidence shows that precautions were taken which were sufficient to keep out non-members.

The Court: Suppose a man in the street goes there and can become a member that very night and get admission, he is a section of the public, and therefore the meeting is a public meeting.

Mr. Davar: Speeches made at the Cooper's Hill College past students' dinner were made at a public meeting? Remember it was a dinner only of past students of the College and not of every student who passed his examination. The same is the case with this private meeting of the members of the Home Rule League. There may be a defect in the method of enrolling its members, but with that this Court has no concern. Take the case of a Public Library. There members are admitted whose antecedents are not examined. Suppose there is a public library in which everybody paying subscription can become a member and walk in. He can pay his admission fee and join as a member. Suppose there is a meeting of the members of the library on a subject of some importance, say of a wrongly elected official. Will it be said that the meeting of the members of the public library, though not open to the public, was a public meeting. Or can it again be suggested that a member, whose admission was lax, has no right to attend the meeting as a member, because anybody could belong to the library? He becomes a member, he must come there, what does it matter whether he came in without his antecedents being examined? In the same way here, in this case, it is not for the Court to decide whether a member of the Home Rule League is really a Home Ruler at heart or not. Take the case of a charitable institution where you can become a member on payment of a fee of Re. 1. There charity work has to be done. There you cannot look at the motive of the member. Then take the case of the Cow Protection Society, in which you pay some donation and become a member. It is an institution connected with the feelings of Hindus. You have got a right to become a member. You cannot attribute particular motives to him. This is an argument which takes away the force of everything that is urged for the prosecution. With the rules of enrollment of membership the Court has nothing to do. If a man wants to become a member of the Home Rule League, he follows the procedure laid down in the rule. A man has the right to put his signature to the form, pay Rs. 1/4 and then there is nothing to prevent his joining the body. He becomes a member. He says "I have signed a declaration form" now your Worship the Home Rule League has got declaration forms and they have got what is called a charter. People can sign the declaration form and join. That is considered satisfactory. What more precautions does your Worship suggest the League should take?

The Court: I suggest that the applications should be put before the Committee a fortnight before they are accepted.

Mr. Davar: Why multiply the work of the Committee, when we have got the rules, by means of which we can eject a member? See how the imposter was treated at this meeting of the 16th. The moment he was discovered to be a Police spy he was attempted to be thrown out. Then, again, look at the barber. He was however, more shrewd than the imposter. He did not create a suspicion. Wherever they suspect, they have no hesitation in ejecting the man. Suppose a man from the distant part of the world comes, and makes an application, what more precautions should be taken for his admission? Suppose a horse breeder from Australia, or some such man from America, comes and wishes to become a member of the Club in Bombay. What precautions could be taken to ascertain his antecidents, whether he is a respectable person? Suppose all the people wish to become members of the Home Rule League and antecedents of all of them have to be ascertained before their applications are granted, it would multiply the work of the Home Rule League.

NOT FOR THE COURT TO DECIDE.

I submit it is not for the Court to decide what the method of admission should be. The Commissioner of Delhi has made an order restraining the accused from addressing a public meeting, but he has not left any scope to this Court to investigate into the method of admission into this organisation. There is only one point which you have to consider and that is whether the meeting of the 16th June was or was not a public meeting. No evidence is led on other points at all. Suppose there is an institution intended for private individuals where admission can be restricted. Suppose the Police choose to send three spies inside the institution to attend the meeting there. Does it become a public meeting because three strangers come in? I say the Court has nothing to do with how the members are admitted into the Home Rule League.

The Court: The fact that any one of the public who chooses to go to this meeting at that night can become a member by paying Re. 1-4.

Mr. Davar: That is not all. He has got to sign a declaration form that he is a Home Ruler at heart. He has got to know the constitution of the League that it is intended for a particular purpose. You must proceed upon the Legal precept that as long as a man's guilt is not proved, the Court must presume his innocence. He may be a rascal, but you must presume that he is respectable. It is not enough for a man to become a member who paid Re. 1-4. That is not the constitution of the Home Rule League. It is a libel on that institution to say that any body could come in on payment of Re. 1-4.

The Court: That is the conclusion arrived at from the evidence of the Secretary of the Home Rule League.

Mr. Davar: I am not here to have any mudslinging done on the institution. The other authorities on the same subjects which I like your Worship to refer to, are as follows. I am referring to them lest it should be said that I did not state these authorities to the Lower Court. The first is Calcutta, Page 240. (Reads the Head Note.).

The Court: I don't think this has the slightest bearing on this case.

DICTIONARY MEANING OF "PUBLIC."

Mr. Davar: The next case is 35 Allahabad, 24. Then the next case is in Indian Cases, Volume 35, Page 668. I think these practically exhaust all that I have to say as far as Law is concerned. There are one or two more points to which I wish to draw your attention. First here is a Dictionary Concise Oxford Dictionary, based on Doctor Murray's Oxford Dictionary which has so far gone up to S. In this the word 'public' means 'the people as a whole' and further an illustration is given of the combination 'public assembly' *i.e.*, an assembly of the people or representing the people as a whole. Then there is Richardson's Dictionary in which the word "public" in the adjective means "of or for or representing the public or the people as a whole, as opposed to private or anything done in secrecy." There is one more thing I want to add as far as this expression "public meeting" in the C. C.'s order is concerned. As far as the trial of this case is concerned I am obliged to your Worship for a very patient hearing.

The expression "public meeting" contained in the Chief Commissioner's order should not be considered except in its popular bearing. It is a common expression used in everyday language and commonly understood to mean a gathering of people in their public capacity as such, not as members of any society or association in their individual capacity as contradistinguished from members of public as such.

VAGUENESS OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S ORDER.

The expression "public meeting" has been used without any qualifications by the Chief Comissioner. If he wanted that any section or portion of the public should be included in the expression used by him or if he wanted that the accused should not address a meeting of the members of the Home Rule League or take advantage of any club or any institution to which he belonged, it was open to him and he had the widest possible powers under the Defence of India Act to have said so clearly. He should have made clear to the accused what was the exact nature of the mischief which was sought to be prevented and he should not have used a vague expression to catch the unwary. As the order stands, the accused have acted so far within the four corners of that order and have done absolutely nothing which could be considered a breach of it. He has used the expression "public meeting" there without having any judicial interpretation put on it. In issuing the order in such a case the least that is expected from a Judicial officer is that he should leave no room for any ambiguity and the order which was served on the accused is, if the prosecution have to make out a case at all, very badly worded for its purpose. The language necessary for the purpose of prosecution to be successful in this case should have been quite different and it should not have been so hopelessly wanting in precision, and definitness. If the Chief Commissioner has committed a blunder in not making his intention clear and if the full import of the expression "public meeting," as was intended by the Chief Commissioner does not appear on the face of the order, it is the subject's constitutional right to get the benefit of the Chief Commissioner's hopelessly bad draftmanship. There are just one or two other points which I think must be lurking in my client's mind and I shall not have done my duty if I don't put those points before you. It is absolutely essential that you should give no thought whatsoever to the instructions laid down for you by Lieut.-Col. Beadon. You should regard that order of his as if it were contained in any scrap of paper not worthy of a Judicial officer's attention. In fact you should treat it with the contempt which it deserves.

The Court interupted.

Mr. Davar.—I was only just reminding the Court of the assurance given me, and an assurance on which I fully rely, that you would treat the last portion of the remark contained in the Dist. Magistrate's order, with complete indifference. Your Worship, my duty is done to my client and to the public.

APPEAL FOR BRITISH FAIR-PLAY.

It now remains for me to ask you that in appreciating evidence your Worship will keep one thing quite clear in your mind and that is not to take into consideration any extraneous matter which may have been put before you in this Province since your arrival. The one thing which I have to place before you is that, as far as the administration of Justice in this country is concerned, the loyal people have the highest respect for what is generaly considered British fair-play and love of justice. I shall request you to keep the high tradition of British Justice in view.

The Court interupted.—I do not want any insinuation.

Mr. Davar. I am making no insinuations whatsoever to your Worship. All that I desire to put before you clearly is that you should keep all extraneous influences out of your mind, and let the Fount of Justice, which has remained pure all this time, to run pure and not to let any dirty hand soil it. If there is any doubt in your mind about the commission of the offence with which the accused have been charged, I need hardly emphasise the point that the accused are entitled to the benefit of the doubt and acquittal.

The Court rose for Lunch.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S REPLY.

When the Court met after Lunch, the P. P. addressed the Court in reply to Mr. Davar. He said:—I submit the main questio in this case is whether the meeting held on the 16th June was a public meeting or a private meeting. I submit that so far as the opinion of Mr. Shankar Lal is concerned that on the 15th he knew that the meeting of the 16th was going to be a private meeting has no value whatever. He thought it was necessary to take the Court through some portion of the evidence to prove that the meeting of the 16th June was a public meeting. To begin with he would refer to the evidence of Lakhsmi Narain. He said he became a member by paying Re. 1-4 and signing the form and was then allowed to go inside. Miss Gemeiner said: "I was present when at the meeting of the 15th June it was announced that there would be a meeting of the members of the Home Rule League only on the following day." She further said it was assumed that the meeting was for the members of the Delhi Branch and though nothing was said to that effect that if the members of other branches attended they would be excluded. Then we have got the evidence of one gentleman named Shiv Narain. The point still remains open whether the meeting of the 16th June was only a meeting of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch, or of the entire Home Rule League or of any body.

NEKI RAM'S PRESENCE.

Pandit Neki Ram is there at the meeting. His name does not appear in the register as that of a member of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch. He speaks at the meeting although an entire stranger. That shows the character of the meeting. They allow this man without any ticket. Miss Gemeiner was stopped because she had no card with her. Neki Ram was not stopped although he was not a member. I say that because his name does not appear in the register. They allowed Neki Ram because they consider him a most important person. This strengthens my contention as regards the public nature of the meeting. At least it appears that at that meeting they allowed a person who was a member of the Home Rule League, no matter to what branch he belonged. Perhaps Neki Ram belongs to Mrs. Besant's Home Rule League at Madras or Bombay. Another point I wish to draw your attention to is as regards the statements of Miss Gmeiner and Shiv Narain in my cross-examination. The point is this, this particular meeting of the Home Rulers was held in the Dharamsala where they also had their public meeting. We find they hold their meeting in some other places and also in their own office rooms. They held something like 15 or 20 meetings in their own office. Now in the Dharamsala there was a public meeting on the 12th. Though it was open to the public, they still hold another public meeting of the Home Rule League, and there it is announced by the Secretary that there was going to be a private meeting on the 16th, only for the members. Still, as I said, Neki Ram, who is not a member of the Delhi Branch Home Rule League, is allowed to speak.

DEFINITION OF "PUBLIC MEETING."

After this the Public Prosecutor referred to the definition of the expression "public meeting," in the prevention of Seditious Meeting's Act.

Mr. Davar objected to it and the Court ruled the point in favour of Mr. Davar.

Again the Public Prosecutor referred to the definition of the word "public" contained in Section 12 of the Indian Penal Code. Again Mr. Davar objected to it, and drew the attention of the Court to its inapplicability to the present case. Then the Public Prosecutor referred to a definition in Cerew's book on "Procedure at Public Meetings" Mr. Davar's objection was overruled, because the Court wanted to have a look at some definition somewhere.

The Public Prosecutor then tried to show that there had been an evasion of the Chief Commissioner's order, to which the Court said, "If the evasion is successful, the prosecution must fail entirely. If the evasion was successful and they succeeded in showing that it was really a private meeting and not a public meeting then, no doubt, the prosecution fails. The question is whether this meeting of the 16th June was or was not a public meeting."

Then the Public Prosecutor referred the Court to Maxwell's book on the "Interpretation of Status" and quoted rulings to show that when reference is made to any

(Continued on page 5.)

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken

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HOLIDAY CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

◆

BOMBAY GYM. BEAT BYCULLA CLUB.

HON. MR HOGG'S FINE BOWLING

Three most interesting matches were played yesterday in Bombay and were witnessed by large crowds. In the first of these, the Bombay Gymkhana beat the Byculla Club by 38 runs; in the second, the Islam Gymkhana defeated the Hindu Gymkhana by 53 runs; and in the third, the Hindu Gymkhana gained a fine victory over the Spencer Club XI by 92 runs.

The outstanding features of the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Byculla Club were three fine batting displays given by Ryder, Carrol and Porritt, and the fine bowling performances of the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg and Barker. The first-named three played capital cricket, contributing 53, 45 and 40 respectively. K. McCormack, the great Gymkhana batsman, who made a welcome reappearance after some days' absence from Bombay, also played fine cricket, contributing 27. A. H. S. Aston, one of the finest bats in Bombay, opened his innings in most promising fashion, making a couple of splendid drives, but unfortunately for the Byculla Club, he was soon after sent back, Adams finding his wickets with a well-pitched delivery. For the Byculla Club, the Hon. Mr. Hogg bowled remarkably well, securing the handsome analysis of 5 wickets for 9 runs apiece. His performance must be considered a most praiseworthy one in view of the fact that this is perhaps the first match he has played this season, and with more practice he should prove a still more effective bowler. For the Gymkhana, Barker and Carrol bowled well, the former taking 4 wickets for 48 runs and the latter 3 for 12.

The scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

S N Powell c and b Mackenzie	10
F N Garnett b Mackenzie	5
F H Carrol c Macnaughten b Hogg	45
A H Porritt b Hogg	40
K H McCormack c and b Ryder	27
Capt J D Wilson st Macnaughten b Hogg	7
H E Lees c Alwin b Weigall	1
A E Kibblewhite st Macnaughten b Hogg	1
J G Adams c Alwin b Weigall	8
A W Barker c and b Hogg	6
P G Johnson (not out)	0
Extras	10
Total	162

BYCULLA CLUB.

Capt L A F Weigall c Porrit b Barker	3
A H S Aston b Adams	9
R C Ryder st Johnson b Carrol	53
Capt R C Alwin st Johnson b Barker	16
R T H Mackenzie b Barker	5
G Wiles c Garnett b Barker	18
C D Baker b Porrit	1
A D M Clarke c Wilson b Carrol	1
H Macnaughten c Barker b Carrol	6
Hon. Mr. S J Gillum run out	5
Hon. Mr. M N Hogg (not out)	2
Extras	5
Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Alwin	4	21	0	0
Mackenzie	17	26	0	2
Hogg	19	45	3	5
Weigall	9	25	4	2
Baker	1	0	1	0
Ryder	8	31	0	1

Mackenzie and Baker bowled 5 and 1 "wide-balls" respectively.

Byculla Club Innings.

	O	R	W
Adams	5	27	1
Barker	10	48	4
McCormack	6	18	0
Porritt	5	14	1
Carrol	4	12	3

Adams and Carrol bowled each 1 "wide-ball".

ISLAM GYM. BEAT HINDU GYM.

◆

SYED IBRAHIM'S FINE INNINGS.

Syed Ibrahim's fine innings of 49 and effective bowling by Abdus Salaam and Tambuwala were the main factors in the Islam Gymkhana victory over the Hindu Gymkhana yesterday. The fixture had evoked considerable interest in view of the fact that several up-country players, who have come down to Bombay for the Quadrangular tournament, were playing for the Islam Gymkhana. The Islam Gymkhana team, which in the absence of Visram, was captained by the genial Amritsar batsman, Nazir Hussein, hit up 130 and then disposed of the Hindu Gymkhana Eleven for a poor 77, the match thus resulting in a fine victory for the Islam Gymkhana side by 53 runs.

The scores:

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Rajaram c Nazir Hussein b Abdus Salaam	7
M M Goradia c Murad b Tambuwala	11
P Ganpat c Syed Ebrahim b Abdus Salaam	10
Naval Kishore c Irfani b Abdus Salaam	0
P Shivram c Syed Ebrahim b Tambuwala	6
B M Dalvi c Syed Ebrahim b Tambuwala	1
C H Rana run out	4
J T Vyas b Maslehuddin	14
Jayakar c Murad b Abdus Salaam	2
R Agasker (capt) (not out)	11
Kothare absent.	
Extras	11
Total	77

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ferozuddin c Ganpat b Kothare	6
Syed Ebrahim c Naval Kishore b Kothare	49
A E Botawala c Kothare b Shivram	22
M Maslehuddin c and b Shivram	2
Abdus Salaam c Jayakar b Shivram	6
Nazir Hussein (capt) st Vyas b Kothare	19
Akram Beg st Vyas b Kothare	2
K A Tambuwala run out	2
Abidali (not out)	9
C A Murad c Rajaram b Kothare	2
P B Irfani c Vyas b Naval Kishore	5
Extras	6
Total	130

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Islam Gymkhana Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Kothare	26	48	8	5
Naval Kishore	18	44	1	1
Shivram	9	32	0	3

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Abdus Salaam	15	35	2	4
Tambuwala	13	28	1	3
Maslehuddin	1.4	3	0	1

HINDU GYM. VICTORY.

DEFEAT OF SPENCER CUP XI.

The Hindu Gymkhana put two sides in the field yesterday, one of the two teams being beaten, as stated above, by the Islam Gymkhana. The other team gained a handsome victory over the Spencer Cup XI, composed of players selected from among the different Parsi "maidan" clubs, competing for the Spencer Cup. The Gymkhana knocked up 161 runs, and disposed of the visiting team for a paltry 69. Shete, Wagle and Dalvi batted well for the Gymkhana, while on the Spencer Cup XI side, none was able to enter into double figures. Wagle carried off the bowling honours of the day in the match, his six wickets costing only a little over 4 runs apiece. Rana also bowled well, taking 3 wickets for 25 runs. On the visitors' side, Bulsara secured the best bowling analysis, obtaining 5 wickets for 11 runs apiece, Mistry coming second best with an analysis of 3 for 43.

The scores:

HINDU GYMKHANA.

M D Pai (capt) b P Daruwala	13
D A Shete b Mistry	40
S M Dalvi c Elchidana b Mistry	30
P Vithal st Katrak b Bulsara	6
K R Swami run out	0
D K Telang c Parekh b Bulsara	14
R A Wagle (not out)	38
D L Pupala st Katrak b Bulsara	0
M H C Rana c Baria b Bulsara	0
R K Telang c P Daruwala b Bulsara	6
M G Shroff c Katrak b Mistry	4
Extras	10
Total	161

SPENCER CUP XI.

D K Kapadia (capt) c Pai b Rana	3
J Elchidana c Pupala b Wagle	5
F Pavri b Wagle	6
B S Bhapoo c Dalvi b Rana	6
T Parekh c Dalvi b Wagle	4
S A Daruwala c Rana b Wagle	0
Baria l-b-w b Rana	9
Katrak c R Telang b Wagle	4
D Bulsara (not out)	9
K B Mistry b Wagle	2
P Daruwala run out	4
Extras	17
Total	69

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Bhapoo	7	32	2	0
P Daruwala	7	21	1	1
Mistry	23	43	5	3
Bulsara	22	55	4	5

Bhapoo bowled 2 "no-balls", and Daruwala 1 "wide" and 1 "no-ball."

Spencer Cup XI Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Rana	16	25	4	3
Wagle	15	27	4	6

ASAF ALI CASE.

(Continued from page 4.)

◆

matter which is contained in any statute parimateria terms should be interpreted in the light of other statute.

The Court said that the reference here was to statutes, not to ordinary language. The expression "public meeting" occurring in the Chief Commissioner's order has nothing to do with any statute except that the Defence of India Act conferred certain authority upon the Local Government under which they were empowered to issue that order, but the words occurring there were not used in any sense which would make the Public Prosecutor's ruling applicable. Several rulings on the point were rejected. The Court insisted on the Public Prosecutor producing some authority to show that his contention regarding the maxim pari materia could be made applicable in this case, but the Public Prosecutor contented himself with forcibly repeating that the words in the Chief Commissioner's order were equivalent to the words in the statute itself, a member of the Delhi Branch.

The Court said, "You may take up that position if you like, but have you any authority to show on that point? The Public Prosecutor said that was his case and he had nothing further to urge, except that the Chief Commissioner's order was evaded and, therefore, conviction ought to follow.

The Court called upon Mr. Davar to reply.

Mr. Davar's reply:—It has been suggested that Pt. Neki Ram's name is not in the register of the Home Rule League, Delhi Branch. I submit that is for the prosecution to prove their case and elicit facts. It is not for the defence to help the prosecution in proving their case. If the Public Prosecutor did not care to prove his case it was no business of counsel for defence to help him. As regards Pt. Neki Ram's name not being in the register of the Delhi Branch Home Rule League, your Worship knows in a matter of this kind it is possible that there is a previous register in which Pt. Neki Ram's name will appear. There is a mass of correspondence in the Home Rule League Office which will show what League Pt. Neki Ram belongs to. I ask you not to draw any rash inference at the instance of the Public Prosecutor. It was necessary in the case of a Crown prosecution to prove his case. The reference to register of the Home Rule League proves or disproves nothing, for there is no guarantee that the register is complete and besides that there is not an ota of evidence to show whether Pt. Neki Ram is or not member of the Delhi Branch.

A STAB IN THE DARK.

Miss Gmeiner was put in the box and the Joint Secretary of the Home Rule League was put in the box. It was open to Public Prosecutor to elicit all facts necessary for his purpose. Why did he not put a straight question to them to get a definite reply. It is quite unfair that he should keep this thing up his sleeve until the very last moment and attempt to stab us in the dark. He could in his cross-examination get whatever he wanted.

Referring to the Public Prosecutor's reference to the libel Amendment Act, he said that it was an English Statute and meant for the protection and not the penalisation of the subject nor had it ever been extended to India. He would warn the Court quite solemnly not to import any definition from a foreign statute into an executive order of the Chief Commissioner for the purpose of explaining an expression peculiar to common parlance. He concluded his reply.

Judgment has been reserved till Monday, 19th August.

POONA RACES.

◆

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

ANTHRACITE WINS SANDHURST PLATE.

The Cocoanut Fair Holiday enabled an enormous crowd to assemble at the Poona Race Course, to witness the running of the fourth extra meeting. The Bombay contingent was so large that it was necessary to run three specials which were simply packed. The crowd was so large at the Race Course that it was hardly possible to move about comfortably in the enclosures and the crush before the totalizators, especially the place totalizator, was awful to behold. The weather was cool. It drizzled occasionally and the mist spoilt the view of most of the events of the afternoon. The programme was as interesting as possible. There were eight events, three for Arabs, four for Horses and one for Countrybreds. Except the Elphinstone Plate which found a field of eight horses, all the other events saw large fields competing. Young Northmore repeated his last Saturday's success by winning two races in fine style again.

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He brought out Chatham in a field of twenty-five and beat Alladin in a hollow fashion when he appeared to have the race at his mercy in the straight. His win on Warminster was a clever one and here again he drew out just in time to beat the leader easily. The other successful jockeys of the afternoon were Harrison with two wins, Lynch two, Meekins one and Collis one.

It was rumoured on the course that a Bania was caught red handed by the Police for taking bets on the course.

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The first race of the day was the 2nd Division of the Satara Plate. This plate was split owing to the large entry. The second division saw a field of twenty-four out in which The Knut, Raven, Contest, Alladin, and Early Bird were mostly fancied. The bottom weight, Chatham, mounted by Northmore won easily from Alladin who it appears had given a splendid gallop. His connections considered that he could not be beaten till Chatham turned up and did the unexpected.

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Johnnie H. and Dyna were the tips passed round for the Aundh Plate of 5 furlongs, a high weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd Division. Gospello showed out prominently during the greater part of the journey and it was expected that he would overtake Lucky Queen who had a better advantage at the start. Gospello failed in the straight where Dyna hotly challenged Lucky Queen and just missed being there by a head. Johnnie H. was never in the race.

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The Patiala Plate for Countrybreds attracted a good deal of attention as many well known performers of this class were evenly handicapped in a mile race. Maple, Discarded, R. G., Black Friar and Black Stone were among those that received the most support and even Kestril with his heavy weight was not neglected. Black Friar won a fine race by a head from Discarded, while Maiden Palm placed third.

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The big event of the day was the Sandhurst Plate, a race of 7 furlongs for Horses. It was a high weight handicap in which Helford, one of Mr. Summers' importations, with 9-12, and Anthracite with 7-4 at the bottom. Forward III. and Radiant received considerable support and a rush at the Totes was made at the last moment for Buskin. But those who remembered the running of Anthracite in Bombay in the Windsor Plate where he carried 7-3 did not neglect him. Just as in Bombay where he beat a good class he won easily yesterday from start to finish.

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Warminster though carrying a low weight had to run against formidable competitors in Durban, Baloy, Four Aces, Vellord and Defender. Experienced sportsmen smiled when it was said that Warminster might win in this class. They certainly opened their eyes when they saw the easy manner he walked the race, leaving all these famous sprinters standing when Northmore gave him the go.

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After the manner he ran behind Louviers D'or in the Brisbane Plate last Saturday, Binfield Grove with exactly the same weight, was easily picked out as the best in the Ascot Plate. He won comfortably from Fire Finch and Black Kite, Louviers D'or was expected to run better in spite of an increase of 9 lbs. in his handicap, but he just found the weight that stayed him properly. What a difference a few pounds can make!

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The last race of the day was the most uninteresting of the programme. In this race many light weights, especially Amir Aywad, Ata Allah, Investment and Bayonet were fancied! The winner turned out to be Tajilmulook who proved that he has a lot of go in him yet in spite of his respectable age.

Details:—

THE SATARA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 200 and third Rs. 100.

Mr. Valibhoy Ismail's CHATHAM, 6-12, Northmore 1
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ALLADIN, 8-5, Bowley 2
Mr. Sayed Rashid's COMPETITION, 7-0, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MUCKDUNIA, 7-2, Rose 4

Did not run:—Cessation and Port Arthur.

The race:—Subeh Pasha led for a couple of furlongs followed by Muckdunia. At the 4th furlong Alladin showed prominently and at the bend he was joined by Chatham. In the straight the latter drew out and went strong to win easily by 3 lengths, 2½, ½.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 152, Places Rs. 56, Rs. 20 and Rs. 61.

Trainer:—Abbas Sheriff.

THE AUNDH PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 and third Rs 300.

Mr Sorabjee Rustomjee's LUCKY QUEEN, 7-4, Harrison 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DYNA, 9-5, Bowley 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeu's SOSPELLO, 9-2, Ruiz 3
Mrs. D. C. Robinson's DOLLET, 9-6, Rose 4

The race:—From an even start Lucky Queen and Sospello ran abreast ahead of the field followed by Dollet, and Dyna fourth. Sospello was first in the straight where he was immediately challenged by Lucky Queen. In the straight Lucky Queen lead by one length. Dyna, who had displaced Sospello for second place, challenged hotly and nearly overtook Lucky Queen on the post. Won by a head, ¾ length, 1 length.

Time:—1 min. 3 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 92; Places Rs. 31, Rs. 23-8 and Rs. 23.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700 and third Rs. 300.

Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK FRIAR, 7-12, Collis 1
Mr. A. Hoyt's DISCARDED, 8-1, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. H. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 7-7, Walker 3
Mr. Heman's SARFARAZ, 7-4, Lynch 4

The race:—As soon as they were released Esme showed the way to Maple for about three furlongs, then R. G. was seen leading followed by Discarded and Black Stone. In the straight Discarded took the lead, but before he could reach the second enclosure Black Friar had collared him. A fine race ensued and Black Friar won by a head, ¾, short head.

Time:—1 min. 47 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 54; Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 39-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE SANDHURST PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000 and third Rs. 1,000.

Mr. J. Stewart's ANTHRACITE, 7-4, Meekings 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's FORWARD III, 8-1, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's RADIANT, 8-4, Rose 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's VALLANCE, 7-7, Harrison 4

Did not run:—Sampier.

The race:—From a good start the first to get out was Radiant who lead till the first turn. He was followed by Mazboot and Cyanite. Forward III displaced Mazboot in the home turn and Anthracite came in handy. In the straight he drew out and came an easy winner by three lengths, 2 lengths, short head.

Time:—1 min. 29 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 104-8; Places Rs. 29, Rs. 36 and Rs. 19-8.

Trainer:—A. Templeman.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000 and third Rs. 500.

Messrs. Noble and Bennett's WARMINSTER, 6-8, Northmore 1
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Sayed Ahmed's DEFENDER, 8-8, Trenoweth ... 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's DURBAN, 9-7, Bowley 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s VELLARD, 8-5, Collin ... 4

The race:—Justice was the first to show out followed by Tawdry and Defender. At the third furlong both Justice and Tawdry retired and Defender assumed the lead. Durban challenged Defender in the straight. Just before the stands Warminster drew out and won cleverly by one length, 1¼ lengths, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 23 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 30, Rs. 34 and Rs. 26-8.

Trainer:—Abbas Sheriff.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500, second Rs. 1,200 and third Rs. 600.

Mr. Aga Coochick Shah's BINFIELD GROVE, 7-6, Lynch 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's FIRE FINCH, 8-3, Flynn 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s BLACK KITE, 8-8, F. Templeman 3
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank's FOOLISH FANCY, 9-4, Harrison ... 4

Did not run:—Athlete.

The race:—Just before the start it started drizzling and the mist rendered it difficult to see the race. In the distance it was seen that Black Kite was leading followed by Vanity Box. Vanity Box was overtaken by Binfield Grove and Fire Finch displaced her before the second stands, she disappeared in the rack and could not stay to secure a place. Won by 1¼ lengths, 2½ lengths, short head.

Time 1 min. 15 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 91; Places Rs. 24-8, Rs. 38 and Rs. 23.

Trainer:—C. B. Mahomed.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 300.

Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 8-13, Harrison ... 1
Mr. Summer's FLOTELLE, 8-2, Meekings 2
Mr. N. Begmahomed's BRIGHT BIRD, 9-2, Flynn 3
Mr. M. Goculdass's DECORUM, 7-7, Purtoosingh 4

Did not run:—Servian.

The race:—Penny Pie took a strong lead from the start followed by Flotelle and Decorum. They kept up this order till the third furlong where Bright Bird who was far behind, made ground and displaced Decorum. In the straight Penny Pie came with a wet sail to win easily by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 13 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 49-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 14-8.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE SATARA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500 and third Rs. 300.

Mr. M. Goculdass's TAJILMULOOK, 8-12, Huxley 1
Mr. Nassim Saleh's BLACK IVORY, 8-12, Collis 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's GAZAL, 8-11, Bowley 3
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ACE OF HEARTS, 9-0, Ruiz 4

Did not run:—Dowlat.

The race:—It was impossible in the misty weather and the growing darkness to make out who was leading at the start. When it was possible to see the horses clearly Tajilmulook was seen leading. In the straight Black Ivory hotly challenged, but could make no impression on Tajilmulook who won by 1 length, 1 length, short head.

Time:—1 min. 22 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 221-8; Places Rs. 70, Rs. 132-8 and Rs. 86.

POONA SEASON.

◆

WINNING JOCKEYS.

(List corrected up to date.)

Northmore	5
Bowley	3
Collis	3
Rose	3
Harrison	2
Huxley (W)	2
Lynch	2
Meekings	2
Templeman (F)	2
Buckley	1
Hardy	1
Huxley	1
Japeth	1
McCall (G)	1
Ruiz	1
Trahan	1

NEWLY BORN CHILD STRANGULATED.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a newly born female child which was found by Police Sepoy, Shaik Ismail, in Love Lane tied up in a bundle on the road.

Dr. Arthur Powell found on examination a rag stuffed in the mouth; two other rags were found tied round the neck.

The jury returned a verdict of death from strangulation by some person or persons unknown.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

◆

UNDRIA STREET SCHEME.

At the meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on Tuesday, last Mr. J. P. Orr, the Chairman explained a street scheme at Mazagon. He said that the scheme was mainly intended for building chawls. The cost of acquisition would be Rs. 1,200,000; they would recoup Rs. 950,000 of leaving a loss of Rs. 300,000. Assuming they borrowed the capital at five per cent. for a period of 60 years and recovered two and a half per cent. it would entail a loss of Rs. 1,000,000. The scheme would, therefore, entail a total loss of Rs. 1,300,000. It was resolved to submit the scheme to the Government for sanction.

The Board then resolved to submit to the Government for sanction the Foras Road Street improvement scheme, which the Chairman said would involve an approximate total loss of Rs. 1,400,000.

The Board resumed consideration of a circular by the Chairman regarding the effect of the proposed amendment of the Trust Act on the cost of the Undria Street method of improvement.

CHAIRMAN'S FIGURES CHALLENGED.

The Chairman read a lengthy note on the circular by the Hon. Sir Dinsha Wacha, in which the latter challenged the correctness of the figures of cost prepared by the Chairman.

Sir Dinsha Wacha said that if they proposed to go to the Government for the amendment of the Act, they must verify the figures which should be placed before certain architects. He did not think that the Chairman was an authority on the subject.

The Chairman said that the initial outlay involved in schemes based on the method of the Undria Street improvement scheme would certainly be less. It would do an amount of good in improving the schemes.

Further consideration of the matter has been postponed.

NATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU.

◆

We have received the following for publication:—

The National Service Bureau which is one of the five committees under the War Purposes Board, has now moved into the office of the New Customs House Building, Ballard Pier. The work of the National Service Bureau has hitherto been hampered for want of a place in which volunteers for work could be interviewed. This difficulty is now at an end. The premises and equipment are ready. The committee and staff are waiting to be utilised by all members of the community who wish to give part or the whole of their time to the service of the Empire. The need for workers, voluntary and paid, is likely to become more and more urgent. The hour is past when any man or woman can be content to pass his or her time in any essential occupation. Vacancies of every kind will be, and already have been communicated to the National Service Bureau, which is therefore in a position to give varied and valuable advice. The office hours/are 10 a.m., to 1 p.m., or between 3 and 5 p.m., by special appointment.

A branch of the National Service Bureau has been opened at Poona at the Y.W.C.A. Hall. Office hours, Tuesday and Fridays from 10 a.m., to 1 p.m. The Poona Bureau is in close communication with all Government Departments and is willing to receive applications for various vacancies. Other than Government employees are also applying to the Poona Bureau for women war workers for a variety of employments, and women and men willing to serve in any capacity should communicate with the Hon. Secretary at the Y.W.C.A. Hall.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Jute mill shares were not much in demand but towards the close of the market there was a distinct improvement in this section with more buyers and higher prices were paid. Coal shares were again in strong request and a large business was put through prices being fully maintained. The industrial section was well patronised but without special feature of interest to report. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansra 29-12, Beldera 8-12, Bolampur 13-4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 28, Burrakur 54, Churulia 26-4, Deoli 58, Ghusick 25-8, Imperial 15, Jasnadih 12-12, Jumoni 12-14, Katras Jherriah 129, Kuardi 24, Lakurka 50-12, Marine B 19-4, New Manbhoom 30, New Kendah 15-8, Raneegunge 53-12, Satpukuria 12, Sendra 27-8, Searsole 11-12, Sowardih 19, Teetulmuri 19-8, Union 20.

Jute:—Anglo-India (ord) 405, Gourepore (ord) 1,200, Howrah (ord) 56-8, Kamarhatty (ord) 810, Kanknarrah (ord) 775, Lansdowne (ord) 413, Northbrook (ord) 65-8, Orient 34 p. Reliance (ord) 50-8, Standard (ord) 650.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 24-12, Anglo Oriental Navigation 44-12, Bengal Flour 310, Britannia Biscuits 16-10, Buxar Timber Trading 18-12, Calcutta City Flour 24, Gossipur Cotton Ginning 45, Eastern Paint 20-12, Fort William Flour 25-4, Kalyanpur Lime 22-4, Kumardhubi Engineering 56-8, Russa Engineering 435, Reliance Firebrick Pottery 28, Triton Insurance 83-8.

Tea:—Kalacherra 106.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 70 to Rs. 70-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 70-6 to Rs. 70-10.

SUSPECTED SUICIDE.

The Coroner, Dr. W. Nunan, held an inquest touching the death of Jaswadabai, a Hindu woman, aged 22. The deceased was the wife of one Mohanji Jadhowji and lived at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim. She was delivered of a son some ten days ago, and she was not all right in her mind for the last four or five days. She used to run away from her bed. On Tuesday morning she was missed from her bed and her body was found in a well near the house.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning in a well, apparently suicidal.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

◆

The chief attraction of the fine new programme commencing at the Palace of Varieties to-day is a star film entitled "Little Mary Sunshine", featuring Baby Marie Osborne, the youngest leading lady in the world, supported by Henry King, Marguerite Nichols and Andrew Arbuckle. It is a fine drama, in her best, and everybody should make a point of going to the Palace of Varieties this week to see Baby Marie Osborne's fine acting. There are also other good films, and in addition there are select varieties, all of which go to make up a most attractive programme.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

◆

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Cinema at 6-30 p.m. and Howitt-Phillips Co., in "A Tale of Two Cities" at 9-30.
Emergency Meeting of Council of Fort District Congress Committee, 72, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Lecture on "Indian Constitutional Reforms" by Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Servants of India Society's Home, 6-30 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.
Unveiling of Bust of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Head Police Office, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, Aug. 23.

Cinema at 6-30 p.m., and Howitt-Phillips Co., in "A Tale of Two Cities" at 9-30.

SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

Howitt-Phillips Co., Matinee at 5 p.m. "East Lynne" and Night at 9-30 "A Tale of Two Cities."

SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Mails for Muscat, Bushire, Bunder-abbas, Henjam, Linga, Charbar, Dubai, Gwadur and Bahrain will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

◆

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at [illegible], [illegible] Howitt Phillips Co.
Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre [illegible] and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, [illegible], 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 4, 6, 8, and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, [illegible] and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, [illegible] and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

◆

The Band of the 1/13th Great Indian Peninsula Railway Battalion, I. D. F., will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia will conduct a study-class in English at the hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort), this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The subject is "Evolution of Human Race."

WOMEN'S BRANCH WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The Women's Branch War & Relief Fund, gratefully acknowledge receipt of Rs. 1,174-0-9 being the undistributed balance of assets in the hands of Mr. S. N. Guzder, the Liquidator of Messrs. Treacher & Co., Limited., which it was unanimously resolved by the shareholders at the final meeting of the Company should be handed over to that organisation.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

◆

Examinations of the First Aid Classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association were conducted by Lieut. K. S. Patel, Dr. A. D. Edalbehram and Dr. C. C. Merchant, and the following candidates are declared successful:—Messrs. M. Abgulkarim, Dosabhai L. Choksi, Pirojsha H. Choksi, Champaklal D. Dalal, Sorabji F. Darasha, Ratansha R. Daruvala, G. S. Dharadhar (Junior), N. S. Dharadhar (Junior), Keki S. Engineer, Gustad H. Gai, R. L. Jagavker, Jal R. Khergaomvala, Nadirsha M. Mogal, Rajabali Nathani, D. V. Sandu, B. M. Shah, M. M. Shah, C. R. Mensinkai, J. L. Bhatt, N. S. Desai, P. V. Dhamanker, K. B. Joshi, R. K. Kapadia, P. N. Kirtane, C. S. Kashirsagar, G. C. Mehta, B. F. Mogal, C. H. Patel, P. V. Phanse, M. R. Rana, K. M. Shah, R. M. Sooi, Bomonji E. Tata, V. J. Vakil, B. A. Vagh, K. M. Vasudeo, V. K. Bagvav, C. B. Brahama, N. J. Dave, Y. D. Deshmukh, D. K. Dikshit, S. S. Gupte, D. B. Kashirsagar, S. V. Lajmi, S. B. Lali, I. L. Mehta, S. P. Merchant, A. S. Nohile, M. C. Patel, D. K. Paranjpe, G. S. Rao, J. G. Shah, J. C. Sonavala, B. S. Soparker, D. M. Telang, G. B. Vaidya, D. J. Shah, M. T. Shah, C. N. Shah, H. H. Shah, G. U. Shah, N. K. Lathia and T. B. Merchant.

NATIONBUILDING AND COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

◆

Prof. V. G. Dalvi, Bar.-at-Law, Lecturer on Administration at the Government College of Commerce, delivered a lecture on the "Social Aspects of the Reform Scheme", before a crowded meeting of the Kapole Students' Union, on Sunday, the 11th instant. Prof. P. A. Wadia presided.

The lecturer during the course of his interesting address, said that the system of Communal Representation was a curse to India, because it tends to the disunion of the nation. It tends to the destruction of national unity, and creates a feeling among the members elected that they are the representatives of such and such a class. Applying the test of self-determination, he said that the Reform Scheme was not satisfactory to the nation. In the provinces, though some of the subjects were to be transferred to the popular members, they were likely to starve for want of funds. Fiscal autonomy was not granted; so the country will not be able to advance effectively in industrial matters. And its taxable sources being very few, such important heads as education, sanitation, etc., would starve for want of funds.

Mr. Vithaldas K. Bhuta said that in order that the scheme might be acceptable to self-respecting Indians, there must be substantial modifications in the light of the Congress-League Scheme.

After Mr. Mahuakar's interesting remarks against importing third-rate European professors in the name of efficiency, Prof. Wadia speaking from his personal experience, said that he did not find a single man in the present educational service in the Presidency, who could inspire enthusiasm among his students. He heartily hated the "Bugbear of Efficiency." As for economics, they could not induce men like Prof. Marshall or Prof. Pigou or even Prof. Nicholson to come out to India, at twice or even thrice the salaries they offer to their professors. So, instead of going in for English professors, in the name of so-called efficiency, they should prefer Indian talent. He gave an example of a Mr. Todd, an expert in cotton, who was sought to be thrust, in 1916, as a professor of economics, because he was a friend of some Syndic. (Laughter.) Such experts, they can surely do without.

After a vote of thanks to the President and the lecturer the meeting dispersed.

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85, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
and 19, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 22nd August, 1918.

AN INDIAN'S HOME.

We have dealt in previous articles, somewhat exhaustively, with the question of the law governing the case in which Dr. Sukhia was prosecuted by the Municipal authorities, and its important bearing on private liberty. The circumstances of the case deserves further attention, however, in connection with the action of the Municipal Executive and its subordinates, for, as we said before, it is difficult to find any reasonable explanation of their conduct. It is of the highest importance that such prosecutions should be actuated solely by concern for the public health and they should be free from the least suspicion of any other motive. This particular case, therefore, stands in need of the closest investigation, in the public interest, and we hope that the Corporation will not fail to order an impartial enquiry into its origin and whole history. The first thing that strikes one about it is the unusual haste shown by the Municipal officers,—in filing the information, issuing the summons and serving it on the same day, with a returnable date for the first hearing in four days, a process in which, it is somewhat surprising to find, the Magistrate assisted, instead of pursuing what would have been the reasonable course of issuing a notice in the first instance.

The most material point in the case was, with what intention the Municipal officers went to Dr. Sukhia's premises on the 11th May. According to Dr. Sukhia's witnesses they went there to force disinfection on that day, whether the inmates of the house wished to have it or not. On this most material point, as the Magistrate himself admits, the complainant and his witnesses, as in many other matters, gave contradictory statements. At first the complainant himself put up the position that he had gone to the house "to inquire about a case of small-pox isolated in the same house and to arrange for disinfection and fumigation." Ultimately in the cross-examination he admitted that he went there with the coolie gang which he had kept in the neighbourhood in order to disinfect the place. The complainant admitted further that he did not inquire before he went to the place whether the place had been disinfected properly or not and that he had made no inquiries from Dr. Kias, the medical gentleman who attended the case, whether the place had been disinfected. Subsequently the witness for the prosecution, Thakore, seeing the danger of a pitfall tried to put up a false story and in his cross-examination and in his evidence stated that the complainant told the lady that he had come there to inquire about the case and arrange with the party for disinfection. In his cross-examination he further stated that he had not gone there with the purpose of disinfecting the place, whether the lady objected or not, and that the complainant did not tell the lady before the accused came down that he would have to disinfect and fumigate. This was contradicted by another witness, Bhat, and the complainant himself, who stated that he told the lady that he would have to disinfect the room thoroughly and if possible to fumigate it. This witness Thakore further stated that the disinfecting materials were ready at the Municipal office and not on the spot and that the disinfecting gang was not in the neighbourhood, as the complainant had stated in his evidence but was at the office. It is surprising that in spite of these most material and flagrant discrepancies in the evidence, the Magistrate has found that the complainant and his witnesses gave their evidence in a straightforward manner. It seems to us that the witnesses for the prosecution did not give their evidence in such a satisfactory manner as to make it believable by the Court. In a criminal trial it is a fundamental principle of law and practice that the prosecution must prove their case without any reasonable doubt. In the evidence forthcoming in this case there was, we submit, a great doubt as to the veracity of certain material statements made by the complainant and his witnesses. On the other hand the evidence given by two respectable Parsi ladies and a medical practitioner was totally disbelieved by the Magistrate, although there was absolutely no reason given for so doing, save that on the day of opening of the case the solicitor for the accused had not put certain questions to the complainant and his witnesses. There may be many reasons for that and it is certainly not a sufficient basis for disbelieving the evidence. The Magistrate's attitude in this respect is in strange contrast to his wholesale acceptance of the prosecution evidence in the face of flagrant contradictions. Not less inexplicable is the Magistrate's gratuitous description of the action of the accused in the case as rude and uncalled for, simply because he went to the assistance of an unprotected lady tenant in the house on being requested by her to do so and maintained her and his right to call upon the trespassers to go down and leave the house. The authorities we cited in our previous articles clearly shew that he was fully justified in what he did.

Before we close this subject we have again to refer to the position which the Municipal Commissioner himself seems to have taken up in this matter. Dr. Turner requested the Municipal Commisioner to give a notice to Dr. Sukhia, asking for an explanation for his opposition to the municipal officers. This was a reasonable and proper course which the Municipal Commissioner should have taken with regard to any person in the circumstances, much more so with regard to a municipal councillor of long-standing whom he knew and on whom he might have personally called for an explanation. On the contrary the Municipal Commissioner took the most extraordinary action. He wrote that it was useless to write to Dr. Sukhia and ordered that the municipal subordinates should not go alone in future to the house but in sufficient number, probably to have evidence available for an intended prosecution. It is regrettable that such a course should have been taken by the head of a responsible department. The only excuse given by the Municipal Authorities for not informing either Dr. Sukhia or his tenant of their intended entry on the 11th May was that the matter was urgent. We fail to see where the urgency arose as the previous entry after the full recovery of the small-pox case was on the 3rd May, eight days previously. Between the 3rd May and 11th May the Municipal Commissioner could have easily written to and inquired both of Dr. Sukhia and the tenant why they objected to the entry and they would have informed and convinced him that the Municipal Authorities were acting *ultra vires* in this matter and behaving with the parties in a highhanded and illegal manner. In spite of that a prosecution which went on for 12 hearings was launched and public time and money wasted. What was the motive and object of all this unusual and indefensible procedure in this case? It is essential that the public should be protected from high-handed action of this sort on the part of public servants entrusted with powers which should be used with a rigid regard for the public interest only. We hope the Corporation will not fail to do its duty in the matter.

PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA'S APPEAL.

We publish to-day the striking appeal for unity which the Hon. Pundit Madan Mohun Malaviya has made to the Moderate Seceders. That the breach apprehended by Pandit Malaviya has become a fact in the present situation, is unfortunately plain from the report we publish elsewhere of the meeting of some Moderate leaders in Bombay. We do not want to dwell on the illustrious publicity which some cross-benchers and nonentities have attained through the act of separation. While we regret that the secession from the Indian National Congress should have been organised we are relieved to know the actual attitude of some of our public men, whose course of conduct has been a matter of speculation. Now we know who are for the Congress and who are against it, and we feel that when the history of the breach is written, the letter of Pandit Malaviya will stand as the final vindication of those who are loyal to the Congress, though we do not think that the letter will, in spite of its cogent reasoning, prove to be an instrument of conspicuous value as far as persuasion of the Moderates goes. But in proof of the factious character of the Secession, Pandit Malaviya's name will speak as much as his own argument. A Moderate among Moderates, he has had the statesmanlike intuition to see that in the present crisis, the joint deliberation of all parties in the country is of supreme importance. It is an occasion when none should be for party, but all for the country; an occasion when the qualities of moderation and foresight are of greatest value for the service of United India. If in one quality the "Moderates" have failed the country to-day, it is in the virtue of moderation.

Pandit Malaviya has no patience with some of the pleas on which a few of the "Moderates" argue the wisdom of breaking with the Congress. "I do not share the apprehension that the audience at the Special Congress in Bombay will not exercise tolerance and self-restraint." The Pandit is right and the ostentatious alarm regarding rough treatment in the Bengal manifesto, is as gratuitous as it is offensive. "Let us all attend the Congress and try to help each other to arrive at a right conclusion. If the result does not satisfy Moderate men it will be open to them to carry out the idea of a separate Conference." That is the counsel of a sane man. On one point we would differ from the Hon. Pandit Malaviya. It is his prospect that the Congress when divided will lose its importance and he cities the history of the Deccan Sabha and the Sarvajanik Sabha as an instance. What is the "importance" of the Congress? Much depends on the sense in which the word is interpreted. The Congress will be important only in the degree in which it preserves its live touch with the people. Only thus will it continue to be representative. So long as its constitution remains, as it is now, thoroughly liberal and democratic, and so long as public leaders refrain from tactics devised with a view to impose upon it the will of a minority, it will continue to be what it ought to be, the vehicle of expression for the voice of United India. The few Seceders may hold aloof, but they cannot prevent the rank and file from coming in, and in that respect we believe the forthcoming session of the Congrrss will be thoroughly representative.

Notes of the Day.

Who Occupies Kronstadt?

Telegrams about Russia these days are often mutually contradictory. On Tuesday we published a message, purporting to come from a Finnish source, that Kronstadt was seized by the Germans. Yesterday another report appeared on the authority of the Bolshevik paper, "Pravda", that the Government "has completed preparations to remove to Kronstadt which is regarded as a safe place." If Kronstadt is in German possession, it is difficult to see wherein the safety of the transfer lies; for it is plain that it is not a migration towards a German refuge, since "Pravda" announces that "Russian intervention in the war is necessary." The best way of meeting the puzzle is not to believe anything about Russia for the present. There is a hopeful feature about the otherwise depressing report of the bombardment of Kasau by Soviet troops, and the arrest of French and British subjects. It is that the report has its source in Moscow and comes again through Berlin.

Mr. Montagu's Latest.

Mr. Montagu in the course of an interview, Reuter informed us yesterday, emphasised that the Indian reforms were based on British ideals of "justice" and "liberty," not on German methods of repression. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Montagu should have been at pains to emphasise the obvious contrast between the ideals of British statesmanship and German militarism. He recalled the noble words, uttered a hundred and twenty years ago by Sir Thomas Munro, who looked forward to the time when the population of India would be sufficiently enlightened to frame and conduct the Government for themselves.

India's Grievance.

The conviction, which is the ruling motive of all constitutional efforts for reform by Indians, that India will fully realize her destiny as a self-governing country only under British auspices, is based on the faith which they have had and have in the ideals of British statesmanship. But the grievance of India has been that the materialisation of these ideals into reality has been much too slow and halting and that though British administrators have, as Mr. Montagu says, "always recognised the progressive character of British rule in India," the practical interpretation which they have given to "justice" and "freedom" has not been in accord with that recognised by the British people themselves.

An Amazing Denial.

The most Radical Secretary of State India ever had gave unconscious utterance to this grievance when he wrote that by even the utmost stretch of his imagination he could not forsee the time when India could attain parliamentary Government. As Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford remark in their Report the "Morley-Minto Reforms in our view are the final outcome of the old conception which made the Government of India a benevolent despotism (tempered by a remote and only occasionally vigilant democracy), which might as it saw fit for purposes of enlightenment consult the wishes of its subjects." There could be no more candid confession of the failure of administrators in this country practically "to recognise the progressive character of British rule in India" than this. The impetus to such a recognition has come as a result of the shock of forces which, as Lord Curzon tersely expressed, the war has unchained. Mr. Montagu's amazing denial that the present reforms were impelled by the war is, therefore, not justified by facts.

An Informal Conference.

Sir Reginald Craddock has held an informal conference under his own auspices to consider the future of Burma in the light of the Reform Report. It is the misfortune of Burma that at this momentous juncture a man like Sir Reginald Craddock should happen to be the Lieut.-Governor of the province. His Honour believes in the use of gasmasks and respirators to secure the political and moral isolation of Burma. Further, his Honour holds the view that the province is in the stage of swaddling clothes and requires careful official spoon-feeding for a long time to come. While the Lieut.-Governor is canvassing official opinion, it is refreshing to note that the Provincial Congress Committee has, under the leadership of that robust patriot, Dr. P. J. Mehta, passed suitable resolutions on the Reform Report. The second resolution passed at the meeting, declared that Burma should participate equally with the major Indian provinces in the scheme of provincial autonomy. The Reform Report recommends Council Government for all provinces and, when applied to Burma, we hope to see less of private preaching by stray autocrats.

Kikabhai Building.

On Tuesday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, the Deputy Health Officer charged certain owners of houses constructed or under construction in the Kikabhai Building area in Sankli Street, under the Municipal Act. Some of the accused were charged with failing to fill in low ground depressions near the Kikabhai Building and others with failing to fill in foundation trenches. The offences were proved and on the Deputy Health Officer asking for exemplary punishment on the ground that the neglect of the accused was responsible for a very serious nuisance to people living in the locality, the Court inflicted the maximum punishment. The commendable energy of the Municipal Executive in bringing the offenders to book affords a striking and instructive contrast with the apathetic and undignified attitude in the matter of the members of the Corporation as displayed in the recent debate on the complaints of the tenants of this notorious building who are left to sicken among stagnant pools and putrefaction.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon visited the Bandra Convent on Wednesday morning.

Her Excellency attended a Meeting of the Committee of the Queen Mary's Technical School at the Secretariat on Wednesday afternoon.

Her Excellency left Bombay for Government House, Ganeshkhind on Wednesday evening.

Their Excellencies were present at the "At Home" given by the Vice-Chancellor at the Convocation Hall on Wednesday afternoon.

CONCEALMENT OF ENEMY ASSETS.

MITIGATION OF SENTENCE IN RANGOON CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Aug. 19.

The Chief Court has upheld the conviction of Anton F. Mathol, a Dutch subject, and manager of a local Dutch firm, for the concealment of enemy assets amounting to Rs. 120,000, and has altered the sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment passed by the District Magistrate to one of simple imprisonment for the same period.

In the course of his judgment the Chief Judge said:—I am asked to deal considerately with the appellant as he is a neutral subject of long residence in this country. I have not lost sight of this fact. But it has also to be remembered that in these times neutral subjects, who enjoy the protection and hospitality of the British Empire, are under a special obligation to observe the strictest good faith in all matters touching the present state of belligerency. Those who willfully disregard the regulations, which are deemed necessary for the prosecution of the war, can have no reason to expect lenient treatment from the courts. The conviction will stand, but as regards the sentence I do not consider it necessary that the imprisonment should be rigorous. The sentence is, therefore, altered to one of simple imprisonment for three months.

SEVERE EXPLOSION IN HUNGARY.

ENTIRE PETROLEUM TRAIN EXPLODED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

ZURICH.—An entire petroleum train exploded on Thursday at the station of Erlau in Hungary causing immense damage. The telegraph and telephone communication with Budapest and Northern Hungary is interrupted.

AIR-RAID ON ENEMY WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 21.

The Air Ministry states that last night we attacked aerodromes, railways, hangars and trains and various ground targets were bombed and machine-gunned. All returned.

CABINET CRISIS IN HOLLAND.

NOLENS DECLINES TO FORM MINISTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

A telegram from The Hague says Nolens has declined to form a ministry.

BRITISH AIR SERVICE.

COMPLETELY OVERSHADOWS ENEMY'S FORCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 20.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The wonderful success of the Royal Air Force continues to place the German aerial service further in the background and there is now no comparison between the Allied and the German services. The whole British army is regarded definitely by all critics as a greater instrument than the German army before or after the war and it has developed striking power. The American army is developing on the same lines. The Germans are defeated on sea and land and their people are depressed and their leaders have been outwitted. A peace offensive is again anticipated as the Russian situation is said to be full of peril for the enemy.

REPRESENTATIVES OF S. AFRICAN PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

The representatives of the South African press have arrived in England. They were received very cordially.

ENGLAND'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

There was an increase of imports in July, amounting to £19,067,253, and a decrease in exports amounting to £6,189,237, compared with July last year.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

"FINANCIAL NEWS" ON MOVEMENT OF GOLD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Aug. 22.

The "Financial News", commenting on Mr. Montagu's statement, replying to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, in the House of Commons, favours the abandonment of the present bimetallic experiment and reversion to the monometallic silver standard. The paper estimates that the future annual output of gold will only render fifty millions sterling available for currency purposes. India has always a large favourable balance of trade which she draws in gold and silver. Gold prices have doubled since the war. Therefore, where India formerly drew one gold sovereign she will draw two.

The paper thinks that for many years after peace India is likely to be a trade creditor on the balance for at least thirty-five million sterling, after paying home charges of twenty-five million. The paper thinks the further enormous movement of gold to India will deprive the vast masses of our new paper money of any hope of convertibility and it is convinced that perseverance with the gold standard in India is a sign of the death warrant of the gold standard in the West.

SILVER WEDDING FUND.

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Aug. 20.

The following are among the subscriptions recently received by her Excellency the Lady Chelmsford for the Silver Wedding Fund:—Senior Maharani of Kapurthala Rs. 5,000; the Maharani of Dhar Rs. 7,000; the Maharanis of Jind Rs. 5,000; Shrimati Patrani Sahiba, Bastar State and the ladies of that State, Rs. 500; through Nawab Sir M. Faiqaz Ali Khan, Minister of Jaipur State Rs. 1,000; the Rani of Raja Ram Gopal Singh Bahadur of Manda Rs. 500.

Lady Chelmsford has expressed her most grateful thanks for these generous donations.

GEN. MANGIN'S BRILLIANT ADVANCE.

◆

CRITICAL ENEMY SITUATION.

GATES OF CHEMIN-DES-DAMES FREE.

The battle position is becoming extraordinarily interesting. General Mangin again attaked on Tuesday between the Oise and the Aisne and has advanced to a maximum depth of four kilometres. The enemy will probably be forced to retire from the Vesle and Aisne positions to Chemin-des-Dames, the gates of which can be secured now at any time.

The French after bitter struggle captured Beauvraignes and have occupied numerous villages. They are on the plateau east of Tartiers and are making progress towards Camelin. Over 10,000 prisoners have been taken since 19th August, between the Oise and the Aisne.

The British on Tuesday made remakable progress in the Scarpe Valley They have taken Lepinette, Vierhouck and La Couronne.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 21, 1-40 a.m.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Aug. 22.

A French communiqué says: South of the Avre after a bitter struggle we captured Beauvraignes. In the course of yesterday's advance between the Matz and the Oise we took 500 prisoners.

East of the Oise we attacked in the morning on a front of 25 kilometres from Bailly to the Aisne. On the left we reached the southern borders of the forest of Ouscamp and the outskirts of Carlepont-Caisnes.

In the centre we captured Lombarty and Blerai Courdelle and gained a footing on the plateau north of Vassens. On the right we captured the villages of Vezaponin, Tartiers, Caisyenalmont, Osly and Courtil.

We made an average advance of four kilometres on the whole front and took over 8,000 prisoners altogether. Over 10,000 prisoners have been taken since August 19th between the Oise and the Aisne alone.

FRENCH THREAT TO OUTFLANK AISNE LINE.

◆

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 6-0 p.m. Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

The battle position is becoming extraordinarily interesting. General Mangin's advance to-day means that the enemy will probably be forced to retire from the Vesle and Aisne positions to Chemin-des-Dames. The French now threaten to outflank not only the Aisne line, but also the Chaulnes-Roye-Lassigny line. Moreover, any further deep thrust would carry General Mangin to Ailette and force the gates of Chemin-des-Dames.

GEN. HUMBERT'S ADVANCE IN OISE VALLEY.

General Humbert's army on General Mangin's left continues to make progress in the valley of the Oise, where the Germans are stubbornly resisting.

The French press has expressed its satisfaction that the latest British advance in the Lys sector had freed the important mining sector of Calonne.

GENERAL MANGIN'S SECOND ATTACK.

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MAXIMUM DEPTH OF TWO KILES ATTAINED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 2-30 p.m. Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

General Mangin again attacked to-day on a ten mile front between the Oise and the Aisne. The advance is proceeding well and a maximum depth of two kilos has been attained. Five hundred prisoners have already been taken.

FRENCH OCCUPY VILLAGE OF VASSENS.

◆

ENEMY RAID ON NANCY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 4-0 p.m. Aug. 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

A French communiqué says there were reciprocal bombardments in the regions of Lassigny and Dreslincourt. Between the Oise and the Aisne, we occupied yesterday evening the village of Vassens, north-west of Morsain.

The enemy made an abortive raid westward of Maison-de-Champagne.

German aeroplanes bombarded Nancy yesterday evening. Six civilians were killed and 20 wounded.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR VIEUX.

◆

ENEMY REPULSED FOUR TIMES NEAR CHILLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 12-30 p.m. Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

A British communiqué says we advanced our line to the neighbourhood of Vieux Berquin and Outtersteene road, taking 182 prisoners. We repulsed four attacks on the posts north-east of Chilly and successfully raided a post westward of Bray. Our patrols made further progress between the Lawe and the Lys rivers, being now eastward of the Paradis-Merville road.

REMARKABLE BRITISH PROGRESS ON SCARPE.

◆

VARIUOS IMPORTANT POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 20, 10-55 p. m.,
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 21.

A British communiqué says there was local fighting on both banks of the Scarpe. We repulsed the attacks southward of the river against the posts which we had established eastward of the enemy's former line. We advanced a short distance eastward of Frampoux after sharp fighting in which we took prisoners.

We also gained further ground astride the Lys. We also took Lepinette and are eastward of Merville. We also took Vierhouck and La Couronne northward of Merville. We repulsed a raid north-eastward of Locre.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAIDS.

Early yesterday morning our airmen very successfully attacked the Phalempin aerodrome southward of Lille. They dropped many bombs from a low height and machine-gunned the ground targets hitting several aeroplane sheds and starting big fires. They drove off the enemies which attempted to interfere. All returned. We also bombed the Bruges docks, the Roisel railway and a number of dumps. The total bombs dropped during the day amounted to fifteen and a half tons. We brought down fourteen aeroplanes and drove down seven out of control. Seven British are missing.

PATROLS' PRESSURE ON WITHDRAWING ENEMY.

◆

VON-BERNHARDI AS CORPS COMMANDER

(Reuter's Special War Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Aug. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day, says our patrols maintained a steady pressure on the withdrawing enemy and inflicted considerable casualties. The enemy manifestly continues in a jumpy condition. Early this morning, he furiously barraged the Laclytte-Scherpenberg road, apparently as a protective movement for no infantry movement followed. In our advance near Vieux Berquin, all the objectives were gained.

The enemy troops which are now falling back belong to the sixth German army commanded by General von Quast, while von Bernardhi is the corps commander directly concerned. As the latter's writings embrace tactical theories to fit every conceivable situation, it remains to be seen how far these will be vindicated in practice

Much rain has fallen during the night, but the ground is still good going.

A PUNISHABLE OFFENCE.

The same correspondent wiring this evening says if the German retirement is according to the plan they are now confronted with a situation which must complicate their calculations. The hasty abandonment of Merville on the 18th was doubtless, due to our unexpectedly obtaining the possession of the dominating contour east of Merris. Since the beginning of the withdrawal, we have captured 6,000 Germans.

An order signed by Schischwitz, von Hutier's Chief of the Staff, states that the homeward mails of the Second Army have been specially examined, disclosing wholesale disregard of regulations. Officers and men have been writing exaggerated accounts of the enemy success and making false statements regarding casualties, and shortage of food, clothing etc. The order points out that writing of pessimistic letters is a punishable offence. It is definitely stated that the 418th infantry regiment refused to carry out the order to attack Puisieux recently and sent in writing a protest to the regimental commander.

Nineteen officers and 843 men had been taken prisoners in Flanders up to last night. The enemy's losses are very heavy.

CUTSAND VEZAPONIN CAPTURED.

◆

FRENCH PROGRESS TOWARDS CAMELIN

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 20, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 6 p.m., Aug. 21.

Reuter learns that General Mangin's army has captured the villages of Cuts and Vezaponin and by three o'clock this afternoon had taken 2,800 prisoners. To-day's maximum advance at Cuts is three miles over the most difficult ground. The French are on the plateau east of Tartiers and are making progress towards Camelin. The Germans are putting up a stiff resistance at Hill 160 east of Le Mesnil. Attacks are being proceeded with.

THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

◆

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS AVAIL LITTLE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 21.
Recd. 6 p.m., Aug. 21.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring yesterday evening, says:—"This morning's advance was on a front of twenty miles from Pimprez to Fontenoy. During the night the Germans had brought up fresh divisions from a long distance in the rear. A Jaeger division, the captors of Mont Kemmel, was shifted from the Soissons region to resist General Mangin's shock. These reinforcements availed little. Three hours after the attack began the French had pushed forward an average distance of two and a half miles on the whole front. Thousands of prisoners were taken.

The German infantry fought well, but their artillery was feeble.

Aviation was practically non-existent. The whole German front line was passed an hour after the attack began. The most difficult part of the operation was the passage of Audignicourt ravine the northern edge of which was the German main line of resistance.

GERMAN LOSS OF INITIATIVE.

◆

POSSIBILITY OF RETIREMENT TO THE MEUSE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

Military correspondents suggest that the Germans may retreat to the Meuse owing to their loss of initiative. The enemy is making a defensive line from Antwerp to Liege. There are three possibilities in a local retirement to a straight line or a retirement to the Hindenburg line, so that the Germans can keep Flanders and the Longwy mineral area. These points are well apart and are both vulnerable to a central attack, this general weakness suggesting a new general line. Prince Rupprecht and the Crown Prince are both retiring, being practically superseded.

SUCCESS OF THE FOURTH ARMY.

◆

F.-M. HAIG'S TRIBUTE TO GEN. RAWLINSON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

Field-Marshal Haig has telegraphed to General Rawlinson:

"Warmest congratulations to all concerned on the magnificent success recently gained by the Fourth Army."

"NO VICTORY BY FORCE POSSIBLE."

◆

GLOOMY REFLECTIONS IN GERMAN PAPERS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Allies' continue the subjugation of strong points like Roye, Chaulnes and Fresnoy and are making good progress. The enemy is making the maximum resistance at these points and is endeavouring to induce us to attack with infantry to receive severe losses. The Allies' policy is to go slow and to reduce the positions by shelling. The enemy is making preparations for a general retirement and is uprooting moveables miles behind the Somme and the Aisne.

The German newspapers are gloomy, stating that no victory by force is possible. The army chiefs are blamed for misleading promises. The Germans are endeavouring to secure the Austrians and Turks to replace their immense losses.

The new Russian front makes progress and is causing the Germans anxiety. The whole Russian situation is a political reverse for Berlin. The enemy has over-reached himself, underestimating the Russian power of reaction. The Baku situation is good. The initiative is in fact possessed by the Allies everywhere.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE'S FEAT

◆

CROSS MINED AREAS AND SINK AUSTRIAN STEAMER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON Aug. 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

An Italian communiqué says we repulsed strong attacks against the Corone lines on the southern slopes of the Sassorosso inflicting heavy losses.

The Italian submarine F7 crossed the mined areas in the upper Adriatic, entered the Gulf of Quarnerolo and torpedoed and sank a large Austrian steamer, after which it returned safely to its base.

Two Austrian seaplanes bombed Bari, but subsequently fell into the sea and were captured.

'BUS AND TRAM STRIKE.

◆

WOMEN DEMAND EQUAL WAGES,

IMPORTANT DECISIONS ANTICIPATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 11-30 a.m. Aug. 21.

The London streets continue to be without buses or trams and the strike is spreading. The point at issue is becoming absorbed in a general argument that women workers doing the same work as men are entitled to the same pay. The strikers' Unions will confer to-morrow when important decisions are anticipated.

A great majority of railway employees continue at work, but efforts are being made to bring them out. The tubes are overwhelmed with traffic adding enormously to public inconvenience.

THREATENED STRIKE IN LONDON MILLS.

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CONCESSIONS FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Aug. 21.

In consequence of the necessary 80 per cent. majority being polled in favour of a strike to enforce the rotation of unemployment and secure payment from the Cotton Control Board's fund for weekly stoppages, the executive council of the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation has instructed the operatives to tender one week's notice ending on September 7th. The decision ignores the recent resolution of the legislative council of the Textile Factory Workers' Association endorsed by the Spinners' Amalgamation, recommending that the operatives accept the Control Board's proposals, which were formulated as a direct outcome of the Government's promise to provide more shipping for cotton.

The Board firmly holds to the proposal to abolish the rotation of unemployment owing to abuses, but has reorganised the system, by which mills using the American. Egyptian and mixed cotton and yarn will be allowed to run extra spindles for a longer period weekly. The week-end stoppage of time will be reduced and unemployed payments increased 20 per cent.

The Control Board is convinced that its concessions will absorb all unemployed workers.

THE ASSAULT ON THE SOMME

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GERMAN PLANS DISORGANISED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 20.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent able says:—

LONDON, Aug. 19.

It is certain that the Soisson-Rheims attack was the utmost the Allies could attempt. Therefore the assault of the Somme disorganised the German plans and the German staffs' calculation. The Allies have already secured their chief objectives. The German losses in material amounts of tens of millions. The whole operations rank with the first battle of the Marne and the battles of the Ppres and Verdun as the cardinal features of the war.

A RAI SAHIB'S WAR CONTRIBUTION.

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BEHAR GOVERNMENT'S PRESS COMMUNIQUE

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, Aug. 21.

The following communiqué has been issued by the Local Government:—A statement has been made that the Government of Bihar and Orissa accepted a contribution of Rs. 50,000 towards the war funds from Rai Sahib Raghunath Prashad Shah of Chapra during the course of his recent trial under section 297 I P. C. in what is known as the Chapra grave digging case. This statement is incorrect. The Rai Sahib made such an offer to the private secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy, but was requested to submit it through the Local Government as is usual. The offer has not been renewed.

ENCOURAGING WOODEN SHIPBUILDING.

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BURMA RESOURCES COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

The Burma Resources Committee at today's meeting expressed the opinion that if wooden shipbuilding is to be encouraged for insurance purposes a local classification should be given by Lloyd's surveyors without delay of referring to London in view of urgency, that Local Government be asked to assist in everything possible, principally by taking a share of the risk themselves which can be done if Local Government will accept the decision of the Government surveyors. Colonel MacGregor's assurance given to the local firms, during his Rangoon visit, that the ships would not be requestioned appears to be reversed by the communique of the 11th July and the committee think that a reversal of the policy will discourage shipbuilding. Several firms have already countermanded arrangements for laying down wooden ships. The Government is to be again moved to obtain a guarantee against requisition.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK CONGRESS.

◆

PANDIT NEHRU ON SECEDERS.

REPLY TO MODERATE CIRCULAR

With reference to the letter purporting to repudiate the proceedings of the Provincial Conference recently held in the U. P., the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru sends a letter of refutation to the Press. After exhaustively dealing with the allegations of the twenty-eight gentlemen. Pandit Nehru proceeds:—

The proceedings of the conference are reported in the "Leader", in which the manifesto under consideration is published. It is only necessary to recall the fact that in spite of the shortness of the notice and the obstacles thrown in the way there were 275 delegates present representing 31 districts of the U. P. The short list of names given in the press reports will not suffer in comparison with the list of signatories of the manifesto, and when it is remembered that the conference had the blessings of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the first and foremost man in the public life of these provinces, it can hardly be scoffed at by those who studiously kept themselves out of it. There is one important fact which is not made clear by the published reports. The Raja of Mahmudabad was not only present as reported, but was to move one of the resolutions on the agenda. The deliberations of the Subjects Committee were however prolonged beyond expectation, and the Raja Saheb could not stay for long after the President's speech as he had to keep another important engagement.

Let me now turn to the objections raised to it. It is an interesting fact that in the manifesto—the joint labour of 28 minds—none but technical objections have been taken. The signatories did not venture to say that the conference was not representative, their only strength lay in technicalities. But even in these objections there is no real substance as I shall proceed to show.

I may point out at the outset that there is no rule in the Congress constitution dealing with special provincial conferences. Article VI of the constitution says that a Provincial Congress Committee is to act for the province and organise conferences "in such manner as it may deem proper." The rules of the Provincial Congress Committee contain no reference to a special conference. They only give an elaborate procedure for the annual conference, a procedure which cannot possibly apply to a special conference. A special conference is only held on special and urgent occasions and a special procedure involving the minimum of delay must apply to it if it is to serve its object. In the absence of special rules in the constitution the ordinary rules governing such meetings and conferences must be observed. The Executive Committee is meant to act for the full committee on urgent occasions and there is absolutely nothing to prevent it from convening a special conference. Besides, the conference being held under the joint auspices of the Provincial Moslem League and Congress Committee, the Congress constitution could not apply to it in its entirety, as was the case last year at the Lucknow Special Provincial Congress.

There being no provision in the Congress constitution, and in any case that constitution not being applicable, it was the duty of the convening bodies to fix a date for the conference. Under these circumstances there was no necessity for a "reception committee", but as a matter of fact such a committee was formed by the Lucknow District Congress Committee. It was styled the "working committee" and the signatories of the manifesto are at perfect liberty to derive such consolation as they can from this nomenclature.

NO RIGHT OF OUTSIDERS.

The Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee being one of the convening bodies suggested the name of the President. There were no fixed rules to be followed. It was for the conference to elect him or not and the conference having ratified the selection, it is not for any outsider to challenge it. As I have said Article VI of the Congress constitution has no application. It is obvious that the Moslem League being one of the convening bodies could send delegates. The Home Rule League was not formally a convening association although a number of its officials had signified their assent. But in any case it is open to the convening body to invite other associations to send their representatives.

There was no question of the election of the Subjects Committee. The conference, which might if it chose have elected a subjects committee, had a perfect right to resolve itself into such a committee. The last objection raised, that the resolutions put forward not being resolutions passed by a regularly constituted subjects committee were not regular, is somewhat remarkable. Do the signatories mean that the resolutions would have been different if the subjects committee had met in the afternoon instead of the forenoon? I would remind them that at the 1917 Special Provincial Congress there was no election of the subjects committee. A small number of delegates who had not till then even registered themselves, met at a private house in the morning and constituted themselves into a subjects committee. Later in the day the conference took place and no objection was taken although I think almost every one of the signatories of the manifesto was present and took part in the conference. I would ask them which they consider the better procedure, that of 1917 when a few men chosen in a haphazard manner hurriedly considered the resolutions, or that of 1918

(Continued on page 8.)

"TIME TO SEPARATE IS NOT YET."

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PANDIT MALAVIYA'S ATTITUDE.

APPEAL TO MODERATES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BENARES, Aug 20.

The following letter has been addressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia to the "Leader."

"I have read the manifesto issued by the Bengal Moderates and the proceedings of the Conference of learers of moderate opinion, which recently met at Calcutta. I regret to say that there has been much in the attitude of those who hold more advanced views than moderate men generally do to justify a fear that the two parties cannot work together on a common platform. The scene at the Madras Conference and the compulsory retirement from the Akola Conference of such leaders as the Hon. Rao Bahadur Mr. R. N. Murholkar and Mr. M. V. Joshi have particularly strengthened this feeling, but while I deplore this fact, I do not share the apprehension that the audience at the Special Congress in Bombay will not exercise tolerance and selfrestraint. Nor do I share the view that the influence that moderate opinion can exert in giving final shape to the resolutions which will be passed by the Congress will be negligible.

A perusal of that part of the Manifesto in which attention is drawn to the difference between the leaders of the two parties leads me to think that if they sat down together to discuss the proposal they will probably arrive at a practical agreement on most points and where such agreement is not possible a poll in the ordinary sense could be taken by the necessary alteration being previously made in the constitution by a special resolution of the Congress to that effect. This I have no doubt will be unanimously agreed to by all the provinces, the proceedings of the Congress would thus present a correct record to the country and the Government of the support which every proposition had behind it.

I think we should not prejudice the Special Congress which will have representatives from all parts of the country by the action of the Madras Conference and the opinions of a few prominent persons who have taken an extreme attitude in condemning the Reform Proposals. Having considered all that have been said to the contrary, I think that if leaders of both parties will meet they will arrive at unanimous conclusions on many points, and in view of the great importance of the occasion, I still venture to appeal to all esteemed old labourers in the country's cause to attend the Congress and to place their combined wisdom, experience and patriotism at the service of the Motherland at this critical juncture.

I beg to remind members of both parties that if the Congress is divided and separate undoubtedly lose much of its importance but the new organisation will not attain the influence of the Congress. In this connection, we shall do well to remember the history of the Sarvajanik Sabha and the Deccan Sabha of Poona. Since the younger party captured the Sarvajanik Sabha the Sabha has never had the same influence which it used to have and the Deccan Sabha, which was started by the most influential members of the old Sabha has not attained the position of the Sarvajanik Sabha.

The Conference at Calcutta has decided to convene an All-India Conference of Moderate men in the first week of October. The Congress is to meet at the end of this month. Let us all attend the Congress and try to help each other to arrive at a right conclusion. If the result does not satisfy a moderate man, it will be open to them to carry out the idea of a separate Conference. If we divide now, the division will, I feel, be perpetuated in the annual Session of the Congress also, and the Congress will cease to be the influence it has been for more than 30 years. If this should happen, the blame for it will no doubt rest to some extent on the members of the advanced party because of the attitude they have adopted during the last two years towards the older members of the Congress, but the older men will not be altogether free from it if they will abstain from attending the Special Congress.

I most earnestly hope that they will reconsider the position. The time to separate is not yet. If it must come, it can only be after the Congress.

E. I. R. WAR WORKERS.

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(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The fifth issue of the East Indian Railway roll of officers and men killed, wounded, prisoners, and serving or having served in the war or in positions connected with the war, shows that of 701 officers and men engaged in various services, 28 have obtained commissions in the British army, 42 in I. A. R. O., 78 in British reservists, were recalled to colours. 47 Anglo-Indians enlisted themselves, as also did three Bengalis (in the Bengali Regiment).

A hundred members have been or are in service in British East Africa, 197 in Mesopotamia. Many are engaged in munition work, 19 have been killed in action, 20 have been wounded, 22 have died, 29 are prisoners and 165 have returned to duty.

Among honours won are two D.S.O.'s, five M.C.'s and two D.C.M.'s. Among the killed appears the name of nursing sister J. J. Phillips, who was on the torpedoed hospital ship Asturias.

"ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF MODERATES."

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

In accordance with the circular letter issued over the signatures of the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. N. M. Samarth and Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, a meeting of the gentlemen invited was held on Wednesday the 21st instant at 3 p.m. at the office of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Hornby Road. The following gentlemen were present at the meeting:—

Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Jamshedji Jeejibhoy, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Sir Mahadeo B. Chaubal, Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, Hon. Mr. Srinivas Sastri, Hon. Mr. Kamat (Poona); Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, (Poona); Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Mr. W. A. Chambers, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, Prof. H. G. Limaye, (Poona); Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao, Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, and Messrs. H. J. Bhabha, J. B. Petit, N. M. Samarth, B. J. Desai, Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, H. P. Mody, K. Natarajan, Mr. N. V. Gokhale and others.

Besides those who were present, the following gentlemen communicated by letter or wire their willingness to join the Committee:—

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt.; Sir Hormusji A. Wadia, Kt.; Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Dr. R. N. Ranina, Mr. Pestonji A. Wadia, Rao Bahadur V. N. Khopkar, the Hon. Mr. Pandurangrao A. Desai, Mr. V. R. Gupte, Secretary, Deccan Sabha; Mr. Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy, Mr. Govind Balvant Pradhan, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Sir B. K. Bose, Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, Mr. V. M. Joshi, Rao Bahadur V. R. Pandit, Hon. Mr. S. B. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Madhavrao Deshpande, Mr. Madhavrao Kinkhade, Mr. N. A. Dravid, Mr. Shankarrao Chitnavis, Prof. G. H. Kelkar, Mr. S. G. Vaze, and some others.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha took the chair.

The following resolution was then put from the Chair:

"That this meeting of gentlemen invited by the Provisional Committee for the purpose of taking all necessary steps for convening in Bombay an All-India Conference of the Moderate Party to give expression to their acceptance of and general support to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme and to suggest improvements therein in consonance with the principles embodied in the announcement of August 20, 1917, forms itself into a Reception Committee of the said Conference together with those who were invited to join the Committee and have intimated or may hereafter intimate their willingness to do so."

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad and seconded by Mr. N. V. Gokhale that "the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha be appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee." The resolution was carried.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh proposed the next resolution which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.

(a) That the following gentlemen be appointed Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee:—

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, Kt.; Sir Mahadeo B. Chaubal, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Jamshedjee Jeejibhoy, Bart.; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.; Sir Hormusji A. Wadia, Kt.; Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri; Mr. W. A. Chambers; and Mr. N. V. Gokhale.

(b) That the following gentlemen be appointed Secretaries of the Conference:—

Mr. N. M. Samarth, (General Secretary), Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Hussainbhai A. Lalji, Mr. G. M. Gupte, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, and Mr. N. M. Joshi.

Mr. W. A. Chambers proposed the next resolution which was seconded by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit.

That the Executive Committee of the following gentlemen be formed for making all necessary arrangements for the Conference, with power to add to their number:—

The Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen, the Secretaries, and the gentlemen mentioned below:—

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Mohomedbhoy Hajibhoy, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, the Hon. Captain Dr. C. Fernandez, the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Hon. Pheroz C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Pandurang Anant Desai, Dewan Bahadur Ganapat Sadashiv Rao, Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai, Mr. M. Nissim, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Dr. De Monte, Mr. F. M. Kanga, Mr. S. E. Warden, Mr. A. J. Billimoria, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, Mr. Nagoo Sayaji, Mr. S. N. Gazdar, Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Mr. V. S. Raut, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Mr. Mulchand A. Shah, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, and others.

The Chairman put the following from the chair:

"That the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and the Secretaries are authorised to make additions to the Reception Committee at their discretion of such persons as are willing to accord support as aforesaid to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme." The resolution was carried.

The Chairman put the next resolution to vote which said:— "That only persons invited by the Executive Committtee shall be admitted to the Conference."

The resolution was carried.

The Chairman put a seventh resolution which was also carried.

"(a) That every member of the Conference will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 10.

(b) That every member of the Reception

advance between the Matz and the Oise we
took 500 prisoners.

mum fee of Rs. 30 (which will include the fee for his membership of the Conference). Gentlemen, invited as aforesaid, making donations exceeding the amount of Rs. 30 will not be charged the fee for membership.

Lastly, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad moved that the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea be requested on behalf of the Reception Committee to accept the presidentship of the forthcoming All-India Conference of the Moderate Party. The Chairman said that no one was better fitted for the honour than

VARIUOS IMPORTANT POSITIONS

doubt that the motion would be carried.

The resolution was accordingly carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

"THE TIMES" ON CONGRESS SPLIT.

"MODERATE'S" SECESSION WELCOMED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 12-15 a.m., Aug. 22.

"The Times" in a leader surveying the political struggle between the Extremists and Moderates in India, says recent past events have revealed the fundamental weakness of the Indian political life, namely, that in the past the Moderate men have lacked backbone. The movement which is now shaping suggests that the Moderates are realising that they must not be content to sit down with folded hands. Indian politics should rapidly become far healthier than during the last ten years if the Moderates stick to their new course. The decision not to participate in the forthcoming special session of the Congress is the firmest step they have taken for many a long day. Unless the Moderates bestir themselves, very real danger lies in the fresh activities of Extremists to gain control of prospective electorates in the smaller towns and villages. That consideration gives great force to the recent letters of Sir Valentine Chirol, and others on the subject of communal representation.

INCONSISTENCY OF MODERATES.

EXPOSED BY "KESARI" AND "MAHRATTA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" of this week both point out the inconsistency of the Moderates' conduct in seceding from the Special Congress. They say that in 1915 when negotiations were going on with Nationalists, Mr. Subbarao, the then Congress Secretary, came down to Poona to ascertain the views of Mr. Tilak and others as to the Nationalists' joining the Congress. Mr. Subbarao had then put up with the late Mr. Gokhale at the quarters of the Servants of India Society. In a statement prepared in writing by Mr. Subbarao of his discussion with Mr. Tilak it is demanded "that they, the Nationalists, are and have been willing to take the decision of the majority as binding on them and in case, where such decision is against them they would wait till opinion is created in their favour and not leave the Congress by quarrelling with the majority." The statement was published later on in the "Mahratta" of February 7th, 1915. This was the chief condition which the Moderates then insisted and the Nationalists considering it constitutional then readily agreed to. Both the "Kesari" and the "Mahratta" ask whether the present conduct of the Moderates is in keeping with these principles which they wanted then to impose on the Nationalists. Both the Hindu and the Christian scriptures say, "As you would that men should do to you do ye also to them."

MODERATES AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—When Narayan Samarth went to coo in the semi-official paper to rally the Moderates and quoted from a private letter of Sir P. M. Mehta, he forgot that there was yet a greater master, whose command all India is bound to obey. Dadabhai Naoroji said in 1906:—"Be united, persevere and achieve Self-Government." Would Narayan prove traitor to the behests of the great patriot, who built up the political India of to-day? The Moderates might well honor his memory by making this a United Congress. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sir Rash Behari Ghosh say the same. Then why should Mr. Samarth bring in the dead hero in this unseemly strife? Mr. Gokhale said in 1905:—

"Whoever repudiates Dadabhai he is none of us."

Will Narayan and his friends repudiate Dadabhai in this National crisis?

One word more. Mr. Patel may have signed the Manifesto by an accident. But, he remains true to the same, even now. But the doctrine, that a person attending Home Rule meetings cannot be called a Moderate, is a novel one. In this way, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta and a host of others forfeit their right to be called Moderates. This novel and perverse view does no credit to the political common sense of Narayan.—Yours, etc.,

V. K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay,
Aug. 19

THE INCOME TAX ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any one of the readers of your valuable paper be pleased to explain what became of the amendment over the new Income Tax Act with effect that in ascertaining the rate of assessment of a joint Hindu family incomes of the individuals of the family should be taken into account separately and not collectively? So far as I am aware, the consideration of this amendment was postponed at the instance of the Finance Member, who wanted to know the opinions of the Provincial Governments on the point. The issue of the Income Tax Forms creates an impression upon one's mind that the matter has been finally decided and the abovementioned amendment has been lost.
—Yours, etc.,

M. S.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

VISITORS TO BE ALLOWED.

The following bulletin (No. 7) has been issued by the Secretary, Congress Reception Committee:—

Tickets and badges for members of the Reception Committee of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress are now ready and members may take them away on production of their receipts from the Congress Office in the Congress Pandal near Churchgate Station, between the hours 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Those members of the Reception Committee who have not yet paid their subscriptions, should pay it as soon as possible. It must be remembered that tickets and badges will only be delivered on production of the receipt of payment of Rs. 30.

Complimentary tickets to donors of Rs. 100 and above will be posted to them at their respective addresses in a day or two.

It has been decided to allow visitors to attend the Special Session of the Congress. Three classes of tickets will be sold, namely, Rs. 15, Rs. 5 and Rs. 3. Those who buy the Rs. 15 tickets, will have their seats reserved.

Ladies who wish to attend the Special Session of the Congress can have their seats reserved on payment of Rs. 5 only. The office will commence selling visitors' tickets from Friday, the 23rd instant, between the hours 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

A sufficient number of volunteers having been enrolled the list is closed. Congress volunteers are requested to be present at the Congress Pandal on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 7-30 a.m. in their uniform, positively, when they will be assigned their respective duties.

SECESSION DETRIMENTAL TO THE BEST INTEREST.

MANIFESTO BY BENGAL LEADERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Conference Committee has sent to the press the following manifesto over the signatures of leading men in Bengal:—

The Indian National Congress is the National Assembly of India. It is the symbol of our political activities during the last 33 years. In pursuant to the resolution passed at the meeting of All-India Congress Committee held at Delhi in February last, a Special Session of the Congress to consider the reform proposals will be held at Bombay on the 27th, 28th and 29th of this month. The occasion is a momentous one and calls for collective action and dispassionate consideration, this is the time when all personal or sectional differences should be sunk. We are deliberately of opinion that the difference if any, amongst us regarding these proposals should be discussed and decided in our National Assembly. In this view of the matter we much deplore the action of some of our countrymen who have not only decided to stay away from the Congress but are also urging others to do so. We consider this secession from the Congress detrimental to the best interests of the country. We therefore feel it our duty to appeal to our countrymen to attend in large numbers at the forthcoming Special Congress to be held in Bombay. We have every confidence that Bengal will rise to the occasion and do her duty.

MANIFESTO SIGNED BY PROMINENT LEADERS.

The manifesto issued last night by the Bengal Provincial Conference Committee Secretaries, urging the people to attend the Congress was signed by Sir Rash Behari Ghose, the Hon. Mr. K. B. Dutt and the leading men representing all the districts of Bengal.

BENGAL LEGISTATIVE COUNCIL.

SPECIAL MEETING TO CONSIDER THE REFORM SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DACCA, Aug. 20.

The Bengal Legislative Council assembled yesterday at Dacca his Excellency the Governor presiding. Many of the non-official members were absent. Mr. J. G. Cumming introduced a bill for amending of the Chittagong Port Act which was passed.

Maulavi Fazlul Huq moved a resolution on the constitutional reforms asking for the appointment of a committee consisting of non-official members of the Council for considering the list of subjects to be transferred to popular control.

His Excellency said that as he had no control over the non-official members he suggested that a special meeting of non-official members might be held to consider the reform scheme either in the first week of September or in the early part of November.

The resolution was withdrawn.

Maulavi Fazlul Huq moved for the appointment of a special officer to report on the steps that are immediately necessary for improving cotton cultivation. Mr. J. G. Cumming on behalf of Government expressed inability to accept the resolution, though Government was quite willing to try to improve cotton cultivation.

The resolution was put to the vote and declared lost. The mover pressing for a division the resolution was carried, 14 voting for and 12 against.

PARTITION OF DACCA DISRICT.

The next resolution asked for postponement of all steps in connection with the partition of the Dacca district. Mr. Kerr explaining the position of the partition scheme of the Dacca district said the Government could not give up all considerations on the subject. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Brojendra Kumar Rai Chaudhuri

GERMAN LOSS OF INITIATIVE.

exemption of *bona fide* Ayurvedic medicines from the operation of the Bengal Excise Act. The resolution was accepted by Sir Henry Wheeler with some modification.

NATIONAL LIBERAL LEAGUE'S TWENTY SUGGESTIONS.

"NO DISTANT TIME FOR OUR GOAL."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The National Liberal League has issued a lengthy statement on the constitutional reforms.

After citing the proposed changes in the scheme, the council of the league says, "While welcoming the proposals as an earnest and honest effort towards starting India on high way to responsible Government, we feel it our duty to make suggestions which we hope will be accepted by Government." The suggestions are twenty in number, the principal being that there should be equal number of European and Indian members in the Viceroy's Council; equality of pay and status between members of the Executive Council and ministers; that police department should be in charge of the Indian member of the Executive Council; persons enjoying confidence of the legislative council should only be appointed ministers; the legislative councils should have power to move votes of censure on the ministers; elected element in provincial legislatures should be fourfifths, there should be two committee members in the electorates' committee; complete seperation of judicial and executive functions; fifty per cent of superior posts of Indian Civil Service should be recruited for in India; and that Government of India should be accorded full power to regulate Indian tariffs.

In conclusion the statement says that with mutual trust and goodwill and devotion to common interest with greater forbearance and self-restraint on our part and on the part of Europeans in India, with less suspicion and more practical sympathy on the part of our rulers the proposals already formulated by the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy seem likely to carry us forward at no distant time to our goal of complete national autonomy.

TIME FOR FRANKNESS.

In the course of an address delivered by Mr. V. B. Akit, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the District Conference held at Nasik on 17th instant, the following opinions are expressed:—

There ought to be only one Congress and I would most humbly and respectfully request our elders like the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and others to reconsider the inadvisability of having two separate meetings. I would also take this opportunity of requesting Mr. Tilak and others of those whom the Hon. Sir Dinshaw considers as the Extremists, determined to wreck the Reform Scheme, to respect men like Sir Dinshaw who admittedly have worked for the political advancement of India for years and whose opinions are entitled to weight and respect. We must at the same time be frank in saying what we really think. The present are the times when we should boldly say what we really think. Whether the critics are the Moderates or the Extremists, or both, it is admitted by all that the reforms proposed in the Report do not make a good beginning for attaining the policy of giving Responsible Government to the people of India. It is also admitted that without substantial modifications they are not acceptable, and though the present is not the time for considering the refusal or acceptance of these reforms, as we have at present only to offer our criticism and opinion, still you will see that the time is most critical and we must most loyally and constitutionally agitate both here and in England in a way that we may really get proper and adequate instalment of the steps to the Responsible form of Government in India; and this we must do in a genuine spirit of mutual confidence setting aside all petty jealousies and party feelings.

You will thus see the advisability of hastening to send a deputation to England in the right direction. Though the Home Rule Deputation has been prevented it is hoped that the Congress will arrange for the Deputation to England at an early date and obtain the necessary permission from the Government of India.

Whatever may be said of the proposals in the Report it is admitted on all hands that our Secretary of State has spoken the truth and has been very candid in writing about the past. His saying that *India is not a nation*, composed as it is of different races, religions and creeds etc., and that it is not used to the Western Liberal and Democratic Institutions is not such as can be altogether ignored. We must take a lesson from this charge against us and we must all try and work in such a way that we will be fit for that kind of Government which is the order of the Day in the West. We must sink our differences, we must be prepared for individual sacrifice for the general good, we must see that the country as a whole is really and substantially progressing under the benign and healthy influences of the British Government.

MEETING AT KURLA.

A public meeting of Kurla was held in the Municipal Station School Hall at 3-30 p.m. on the 18th instant under the chairmanship of Mrs. Sloane, wife of the District Superintendent of Police of Thana in honour of the silver wedding of their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Mary and to raise funds to further education amongst the destitute children of the Indian soldiers that fell victims in this present monstrous war as desired by her Benign Majesty Queen Mary. The meeting was largely attended by Mahomedan, Parsi, Hindu and Christian ladies. The proceedings opened with a short English address by Mrs. Almeida giving the purpose of the meeting. Mrs. Sloane, Mrs. Thosar, Mrs. and Miss Bhave and Mrs. Pirzada made

ment and secure payment from the Cotton
Control Board's fund for weekly stoppages,

proceedings terminated with the distribution of flowers and gulab. The collection on the spot was about Rs. 100.

ATTEMPL SO WRECK CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 7.)

when all the delegates deliberated together for nearly 8 hours before the resolutions were given their final form for the conference? I would also remind them that the Special Provincial Congress of 1917 was decided upon at an informal meeting held at the Rifah-i-am on the 12th July, 1917. It was there resolved that the Congress be held under the auspices of the U. P. Congress Committee, U. P. Moslem League and Home Rule League and Peoples Association. At a subsequent meeting held on the 17th July a committee—then called the *organising* committee—was formed to arrange for the Congress. This Committee did me the honour of electing me President of the Congress. On the 18th July a letter was addressed to the Secretary, U. P. Congress Committee, asking for his permission to hold the Congress under the auspices of the U. P. Congress Committee, but, so far as I am aware no meeting of this Committee was held at which this permission was given. But I forget. Precedents are at a discount.

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

From the above statement the following points will be clear to any one who will bring an unprejudiced judgment to bear upon them:—

(a) That there was a general desire to hold a special conference.

(b) That before it was actually convened everybody who was anybody was consulted and that the preponderating weight of opinion was in favour of holding the conference on the 11th August.

(c) That every effort had been made to arrive at a reasonable understanding with the "moderate" leaders, and that full opportunity was given to those who kept themselves aloof to discuss the question both formally and informally, with a frank and open mind, either privately or publicly, as they might choose, but it was intentionally not availed of.

(d) That in spite of the obstacles thrown in the way of the organisers, the special conference was a great success and its resolutions embody the considered opinion of the vast majority of Congressmen, Moslem Leaguers and Home Rulers in this province; and that the various manifestos issued from time to time and speeches delivered in Council, which are not in consonance with these resolutions, in no way voice the general feeling of the province.

(e) That the manifesto of the 28 "prominent Congressmen" is really an open declaration of war upon the Congress itself by a handful of prominent men who after rendering very creditable services to the Congress cause in the past have in their anxiety to save the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme from being "wrecked", as they put it, now made up their minds to wreck the Congress itself. The "Leader" has for some time past urged these "prominent Congressmen" to secede from the Congress and form themselves into a separate association. It comes with an ill grace from these gentlemen to trot out Congress rules and regulations to defeat the Congress itself and those who have an abiding faith in it.

Lastly the surest and easiest way of showing that the resolutions passed by the special conference held on the 11th August were either *ultra vires* of the conference or do not represent the considered opinion of the province is to hold another conference on the lines suggested by the objectors and have those resolutions re-considered. Have the signatories of the manifesto sufficient faith in the validity of their objections or in the claim put forward in the "Leader" that "the conference, representative in its own way, was more or less sectional" to adopt this obvious course? If they have, I promise them every support in making their conference truly representative of all sections.

THE HON. MR. PATEL AND MR. SAMARTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the communication published in your paper to-day from the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, I trust, in fairness to me, you will allow me to give a reply. I wish Mr. Patel had chosen the straight course of meeting my contention that it was unfair that in the so-called rejoinder to the Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha's circular prepared by the Committee of three persons, of whom he was one, he should have made capital of the mere circumstance that he happened to be one of the signatories to the "Representation of the Ten" and, on that score, put forward his claim as a "Moderate", when he knew very well that his connection with the document was of no more consequence than merely signing it. He does not deny that he did not contribute a single line or thought to the Representation. I reassert that he had not read it and could not have read it even when he signed it, because no copy was furnished to him beforehand and he was enabled to be a signatory to it at his desire by the courtesy of Sir N. G. Chandavarkar. He does not categorically deny also that his signature was quite a wayside accident, if I may say so. All I need say is that in spite of his convenient protestations as to "breach of confidence", he ought to recognise that he was not right in attempting to make the public infer from what appeared in the so-called rejoinder prepared by him and his two colleagues that he must be taken on that account to be of the same political complexion as the other signatories, that is to say, a "Moderate." As for his lofty estimate of himself that he "must decline to pay" me "the compliment of entering into

There is one important fact which is not
made clear by the published reports. The

N. M. SAMARTH.

Girgaon, Bombay, Aug. 21.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office) as known up to 6-30 p.m., on 20th August, 1918:—

Provinces:—	Rs.
Bengal	11,38,85,100
Bombay	8,17,93,600
United Provinces	2,01,29,300
Madras	1,83,77,600
Punjab	1,84,19,400
Burma	1,10,22,700
Minor Administrations	89,82,500
Central Provinces	33,78,700
Bihar and Orissa	26,92,200
Assam	3,92,700
Native States:—	
Hyderabad	50,00,000
Baroda	30,00,000
Total	Rs. 28,70,65,800

FRAWLEY'S WAR LOAN RALLY.

A LAKH SUBSCRIBED IN 10 MINUTES.

The production of "Bought and paid for" at the Excelsior on Tuesday night was made the occasion of a great War Loan Rally. Mr. Frawley true to his promise of springing a surprise on the audience appeared in the front of the curtain at the end of the first act and announced that he would have a little War Loan Rally for 10 minutes. Miss Florence Chapman then sat at the Piano and accompanied Mr. War Howard in the stirring American War Song "Over there." On the conclusion Mr. Frawley read two poems, one from America and the other written locally. Mr. Frawley then made a fine extempore speech rousing the audience, which included their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, to greet enthusiasm, saying amongst other sapient remarks "That it was left to the great English speaking people to be the Monitors and Janitors of Civilization." He called upon the audience to subscribe to the War Loan and started the ball rolling with Rs. 1,000. Mr. McGrath added another Rs. 1,000. Members of the War Loan Committee who were well established in different parts of the audience then got busy with Forms and in less than 10 minutes over Rs. 1,00,000 had been subscribed. Lady Burkett and Mr. McGrath had all their work cut out in filling the forms fast enough. Great enthusiasm prevailed when the different totals were announced. The Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain put up Rs. 5,000 to complete the Rs. 70,000 total. Major Davies and Mr. Scott filled in forms for over Rs. 10,000 to complete the Rs. 80,000 mark, and immense cheering broke out, when Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. Meyer Nissim increased their subscriptions to Rs. 10,000 each to complete the lakh.

RS. 225,145 BY WAR LOAN SPECIAL ON MONDAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 20.

The War Loan special train sold Rs. 2,25,145 of war bonds in cash certificates at Moulmein on Monday when the whole town was aroused by the vigorous advertising and energetic propaganda. The train will be at Rangoon station on Saturday after the journey to Toungoo has been completed.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN.

AHMEDABAD HOME RULE LEAGUE'S REQUEST TO CONGRESS.

The following was passed by the Ladies' Branch of the Home Rule for India League, Ahmedabad, on 25th July last:

This meeting of the members of the Ladies' branch of the Home Rule for India League Ahmedabad, firmly believes that all the rights that have been granted to men in the new scheme of reforms should be granted to women also; and that the time has arrived when women should be granted the rights of having seats on all representative bodies such as the Municipalities, Local Boards, Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils etc.

This meeting therefore requests the President, Indian National Congress and the members of the All-India Congress Committee to suggest changes on the above lines whilst submitting their suggestions on the Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

CHANDA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The special session of the Chanda District Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. Krishnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, Editor of the "Kesari", Poona, on the 18th instant. Seventy-five Reception Committee members, 300 delegates and over 1,250 visitors were present. Resolutions were passed:—

1. (a) Supporting the resolutions passed by the Congress and Moslem League at Lucknow and Calcutta during the years 1916-1917. (b) Expressing the opinion that the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms cannot be acceptable until and unless changes are made in them according to the principles laid down in the Congress and Moslem League scheme.

2. Condemning the report of the Rowlatt Committee.

3. Protesting against the prohibition of Mr. Tilak from public and private speech.

4. Requesting Government to grant per-

the influence that moderate opinion can exert in giving final shape to the resolutions

of the C. P. Government in prosecuting Mr. Narayan Rao Vaidya.

Serial Story*

THE HAMMERS OF HATE

BY GUY THORNE

(Author of "When it Was Dark," A Lost Cause," etc.)

(*SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."*)

SYNOPSIS OF INSTALMENTS I—IV.

The McGregor family have for many years owned a private dock at Liverpool, and on the death of his father, Ivor, now the last of the family, returns from his travels in the near East, to set the affairs of the dock in order. William Laing and John Blacow, two trusted lieutenants of his father, take him on board an old hulk which lies in the dock basin, and which has been fitted up with extreme luxury as a residence. They show to him a new substance which they call "rubber glass"—transparent, and of great toughness and resilience—the sole rights of the manufacture of which were in the possession of the elder Mr. McGregor. A letter tells Ivor that it was his father's wish that a submarine covered entirely with the transparent rubber glass should be made in secrecy in the dock, and offered to the Government. While Ivor is alone on the hulk that night a beautiful girl visits him. She asks his assistance in rescuing her brother, Sir Angus Saintsbury, from Ravenrock Island, on which she believes him to be confined by the Countess of Kyle, an unscrupulous woman. She also offers to finance the hasty completion of the invisible submarine, in order that with his help the island may more readily be approached and entered. Ivor agrees to her proposal. On going to call Margaret Saintsbury's man-servant, who is waiting in a boat by the side of the hulk, Ivor finds that the man has been strangled. He calls Blacow and Laing and explains the reason for Miss Saintsbury's presence. Blacow and Laing state their willingness to help both Miss Saintsbury and Ivor in every way. Margaret, with whom Ivor has fallen in love, now leaves Liverpool, being convinced that the spies of the Countess of Kyle, already responsible for the murder of her servant, are all about her. The building of the submarine goes on apace.

CHAPTER V.

And now came a time of fierce, unremitting energy and toil. Day in, day out, the three partners worked as they had never worked before. Great crates of machinery kept arriving from various manufacturers, and one day a special lighter came to the dock from an American freight steamer moored in the middle of the Mersey, with the great dynamos and electric motors on board.

There was no time for thought, little time for sleep. Afterwards, Ivor remembered that time as a fever patient dimly remembers the delirium of a long night. It was like a dream, this constant, never-ending toil—this toil done in strictest secrecy, while the toilers were vigilantly guarded from dangers to which they themselves could put no name. The work went on. The engines were bolted in their places. The electrical fittings proceeded with lightning-like rapidity. The steering and diving mechanisms approached completion, and always in Ivor's mind there was the endless sound of hammers and ratchet drills. In three weeks he himself became an accomplished fitter, and as he worked long night shifts with Laing and Blacow in the locked dry dock, his companions were amazed at his powers, for they did not know the driving power behind it all was Love.

Despite their hopes they found that it would be necessary to take at least one of the French mechanics into their confidence, and they chose a short, wiry Norman, on whom they felt they could rely. He was to remain when the other five had been dismissed, in order to assist in the last secret work of fitting together the deck dome and conning tower of rubber glass.

And all this time not a word from Margaret Saintsbury! She seemed to have vanished into thin air, and now and then, in moments of utter physical fatigue and the mental discouragement which goes with it, Ivor would ask himself if the lovely girl who had come to him in the night, were nothing but a vision, a fiction of heated imagination.

But there was fifty thousand pounds—now indeed rapidly diminishing—in the National Provincial Bank, and Laing had told him a story of a gray, cold morning off the Blundell Sands, when a choppy sea had threatened to submerge a little motor launch, and a grim, shrouded burden which sank noiselessly beneath the waves.

Why did he did not hear from her Why did she not write? Surely it was easy enough for her to do that. Nobody could intercept her letters—postmen are not to be bribed nowadays. The thought that perhaps she was in grave danger—for after the stealthy and wonderfully thought-out murder of Donald Stewart, there could be no doubt in his mind but that the girl was in grave peril, was sometimes insupportable. He knew, of course, that her wealth and great social position were all in her favour. Yet—as she herself firmly believed—her brother, a baronet and a millionaire, was utterly in the power of an enemy. And if in addition, Donald Stewart could be murder of Donald Stewart, there could be resources of that enemy were very great.

Each morning as the paper arrived he searched the Agony Columns of the "Times", but never found what he sought. But one Monday, in a weekly society paper, he came across a paragraph which made him gasp in astonishment, and in a sense filled him with dismay.

The paragraph stated that Miss Margaret Saintsbury and her aunt, Lady Steyning, were occupying a suite of rooms at the newly erected Hotel Splendide at Nice, and participating in all the gaieties of the Riviera season.

So she was at Nice! She was taking part in the gay, luxurious life of the Mediterranean pleasure cities—he knew it well himself, the lunches, the dinners, the carnivals, the music, the gambling, and he stared at the paper with a white face.

Had she fled there to be out of the way of the sinister and evil power personified by the name of the Countess of Kyle? Then why was her presence there openly advertised in the leading society paper of England? And did she, could she think she was more safe in a spot where all the notorious "crooks" and criminals of Europe mingled freely with the fashionable crowd? Ivor knew well that for a couple of hundred pounds, at Nice, Monte Carlo, or Mentone, it was possible to hire a man or woman to commit almost any crime. Why did she did not travel up to her old feudal castle at Ben Scourie? Surely there, if anywhere, surrounded by faithful retainers of her father's loyal Clan she would have been safe.

And instead of that she was flaunting her presence among the palms and orange groves of "The Queen of the Mediterranean."

During the rest of that day and night he was tormented with an agony of indecision. The work was going well—more speedily than any of them had hoped. Would it not be only the right thing to do to rush over to Nice and report progress. Should he cable to her at the Hotel Splendide that he was coming. At last, well after midnight, when he had finished his shift of work on the submarine, he decided to consult his companions.

He showed them the newspaper, and they both read the paragraph.

Blacow simply looked blank and had no opinion to offer, but Laing's words were more comforting.

"Do you no' see, Mr. Ivor, that if Miss Margaret wanted to put the Kyle folk off their guard she could use no better plan than this? They will think that she has abandoned her efforts to find Sir Angus, and they'll be off their guard. She may be on the Mediterranean, and just waiting till the right moment to return. On the other hand, she may not be there at all."

"But the paragraph in the paper?"

"A very small expenditure would produce that," said Mr. Laing with a smile, "and I'll bet you the same paragraph will appear in a hundred other papers during a day or two. I'm not a man to risk good siller for nothing at a', but I wager you half-a-crown that the same paragraph, or one like it, is in the "Morning Post," among the fashionable intelligence during the next few days."

And with this sage view Ivor was forced to be content. As dead weary, he ferried himself over to the hulk, accompanied by the faithful bloodhound, he felt a little ashamed at his own want of trust. He got into bed, and sank into a deep sleep, without dreams or disturbances, and was wakened the next morning by the woman who looked after him, who brought him an early cup of tea, and his private post.

Letters dealing with the affairs of the dock were addressed to the company, and opened in the office. Private letters were brought to him direct. This morning there was only one, a typewritten envelope, which he opened with languid curiosity. When he saw the letter bore the heading of Messrs. Sloane, Gibbs, and Britten, he sat up in bed with a start. The letter merely requested him to call at the solicitors' office at noon that day upon urgent business.

Ivor told his colleagues that he was taking a day off, and was shown into Mr. Sloane's private room at five minutes past the hour. The two men shook hands.

"I've a letter for you, Mr. McGregor." said Mr. Sloane, "Miss Margaret Saintsbury desires me to hand it to you."

"A letter for me! I was most anxious to hear from Miss Saintsbury, Mr. Sloane. I wished to report progress in the business matter in which we are associated."

"Here is the letter," said Mr. Sloane, "but," and here a little dry cackle of laughter escaped the old gentleman, "but I doubt very much if it comes Nice!"

"With your permission I will open it now."

"It will simplify matters if you do, Mr. McGregor, for . . However, please read."

This was the letter:— .

"Dear Mr. McGregor,—

"I want to see you urgently, and I am going to ask you to make another sacrifice for me. First of all, I must hear from your lips exactly how the boat's going on. Secondly, events have occurred to make it imperative that we should hold council together. Your generosity is so boundless that I am taking still further advantage of it, but I think the best thanks I can give you—knowing you—is to do so. I am supposed to be in the South of France, but I am not. Indeed, I am close by you, but hidden, and so far unobserved. It has been necessary to invent and carry out a most elaborate system of deception—you have no idea of the malignancy which pursues me. I cannot say what I want to say in a letter, but—I rely upon you—in a few hours we shall meet. Will you give yourself utterly into the hands of Doctor Vango? Mr. Sloane will introduce him to you. He is devoted to me and my interests, for he, too, has suffered at the hands of people I will not name, and for other reasons he has my confidence.

"Oh, I do want to see you so much."

And here the letter ended without any formal farewell, but just the simple signature, "Margaret Saintsbury."

It went straight to Ivor's heart, and the lined, toil-worn face that looked up at the lawyer was transformed.

"You've been working very hard, I suppose, Mr. McGregor."

"Very hard, Mr. Sloane."

"Well, if your face is an index, there's some good medicine for your fatigue on that sheet of paper." And as he said it, the old gentleman rose and placed his hand upon Ivor's shoulder.

"If you both come safe out of this business," he said, "and mind you I know nothing whatever of it, nothing at all! I don't think it's hard to say what will be the outcome. Be kind to her, McGregor, be always kind to her, for there's not another girl in England that's her equal!"

Ivor bent his head, and made no answer, but there were tears in his eyes, and a strange, sweet, wonder in his soul.

"And now," said the lawyer, "I must introduce you to Doctor Vango, in whose hands you will place yourself without reserve. Come this way."

He led Ivor into an adjacent room where a clean-shaved man of medium height and a somewhat nautical appearance was sitting smoking a briar pipe.

"Here's the patient, Doctor Vango," said the solicitor, "and now as I am very busy, I'll bid you both good morning."

He retired and closed the door, and Ivor found himself shaking hands with Doctor Vango, of whom he knew nothing at all, but that Margaret Saintsbury trusted him, and that he was absolutely at the man's disposal—a queer sensation.

And when he looked in the man's face, the whole thing seemed queerer still. It was a dull grey, like a pale face seen through a London fog. The mouth was thin-lipped and large, the nose, twisted slightly on one side, bold and prominent. The eyes were cavernous and watchful, while the prominent forehead was deeply wrinkled.

"So you're my new patient," said Doctor Vango, and as he said it the face altered into a kind of sad and whimsical humour, like that of a tired old clown, or the battered first mate of a cargo ship who had never been given a command.

"Patient? I don't understand, Doctor Vango."

"But you soon will," said the other, and Ivor noticed that his voice was singularly human and pleasing in tone," "you soon will, Mr. McGregor, don't you know that you're mad, that you suffer from delusions?"

Ivor stood back and frowned. "I'm not mad at any rate," he said quickly, "and as for delusions—"

"Well, you've got to imagine you're mad for a few hours at least. And what's more, you've got to behave like it—of course in a restrained and decent way. We are both under one skipper, and we've got to obey her. You're a sailor yourself, and you'll know what that means. I was a ship's doctor—big American liner—until a few years ago, when I started a private asylum for ladies and gentlemen of the upper classes so now we know each other."

"But please explain, Doctor Vango, this is getting a little beyond me."

"Simply this," the other answered, and he spoke in deep earnest. "Miss Saintsbury and her aunt, are not, as you might suppose, in Scotland, or enjoying themselves upon the Riviera. They are inmates of my private mad-house in the little coast village of Eskmouth. And what's more, not a soul suspects that they are anything but what they pretended to be when they came to me a fortnight ago. They are my private guests, of course. They have nothing to do with any of my patients, but the only way to bring you to them without a soul knowing it, is that you come as a patient too. Now do you understand."

"I am beginning to see daylight, doctor, but still—"

"You know the circumstances, therefore two words will suffice. It was absolutely necessary that Miss Saintsbury and her aunt should be where certain people have no idea where they are, and certain people cannot touch them. And when I tell you that Eskmouth is a lonely fishing village on the Cumberland coast, just thirty miles as the crow flies from Ravenrock Island, then you will see the whole plan of operations."

Ivor understood at once. "Then we are to go at once?" he asked eagerly.

"By the afternoon train to Windermere, and from there by motor-car—and there will be some stiff climbs—to Eskmouth. There's no need for you to disguise yourself in any way, but change your clothes—a heavy overcoat, a collar and soft hat would be best, fill a portmanteau, and meet me again here in an hour and a half. I shall have an attendant with me, and the best thing for you to do is to appear to be sunk in apathy. We'll talk when we get into the train. I'll have a first-class carriage reserved for us. And I'll tell you this, Mr. McGregor, that Miss Saintsbury is awaiting your arrival with the utmost impatience."

Ivor hurried back to the dock and told his colleagues of what had occurred. His heart was beating high with anticipation and hope. His face betrayed something of what he felt.

"It's a queer business, a very queer business, Mr. Ivor," said Laing.

"To pretend to be a madman, and be received into a private asylum where Miss Saintsbury is?"

"Just that, and it makes me think hard. Such desperate methods only go to show in what dangers we are walking. I never thought to hear o' my laird's daughter hiding as a patient in a mad-house, though 'tis a clever trick, a very clever piece o' strategy, and then ye see," Laing continued, gradually becoming excited as he spoke, "the beauty o't is that my leddy has established hersel' at a base within thirty knots or so frae Ravenrock itsel'. Sic a daring move, conjointly with the paragraph in the newspapers, ma well throw the hounds of Kyle completely off the scent. Mr, Ivor, you take very good notice of your surroundings, and see what water there is at Eskmouth. It may be that it's frae there we shall hae tae start for Ravenrock!"

Ivor gave a few directions, arranged means of communication, and then hurried back to the solicitor's office, where Doctor Vango was awaiting him, together with a silent, clean-shaved man in black, of muscular build, and of somewhat forbidding countenance. In twenty minutes they were at the station, ready to catch the train for Windermere. An official pasted up a reserve notice on their carriage, speaking in a low voice to the doctor, whom he recognised, and looking compassionately at Ivor, whose coat collar and squash hat had most of his face, and who did his best to regard most of the noise and bustle of the station with a vacant stare. Before the train left the platform Doctor Vango pulled down the blind.

"Do you speak French," he whispered to Ivor, who nodded in reply. "The attendant here is perfectly trustworthy, and devoted to me," said the doctor, "he has been with me for years, and though he knows perfectly well you are as sane as I am, and that this is only a pretence, there's no need for him to overhear all our conversation."

"How is Miss Saintsbury?" Ivor said. "is she well, has she any news,"—he stopped himself just in time.

"She is perfectly well, Mr. McGregor, and she has certain news of her brother, which she will tell you herself. I know everything; so you can speak quite freely. The late Sir Angus Saintsbury was my friend and patron. Never mind where and how, but he once did me a supreme service. Had it not been for his help, I should have been a disgraced and ruined man. It was he who finally enabled me to leave the sea, and to study the care of the insane. Finally, it was his bounty that provided the funds for the model establishment I now control, and which is in a fair way to make my fortune. Having said that much, you will see that I am bound by every tie of honour and gratitude to the Saintsbury family."

He spoke very seriously, and there was an honest light in his eyes, which made Ivor feel drawn to him at once. "Do you think, doctor," he asked, "that Miss Saintsbury is in any personal danger?"

"My boy, if she wasn't in grave personal danger, she wouldn't be hidden away from the world in Eskmouth, where's she as safe as if she were locked up in Portland Prison. It was her own idea. She wrote a letter to me explaining a little, a very little of what was afoot. I consented at once to receive her and her aunt as pretended inmates of the asylum. She was in London, and being carefully watched, but we circumvented the people, and she disappeared leaving no trace whatever. There's not a soul on that devilish island that suspects she is so near."

He lit his pipe and relapsed into silence, and settling himself into his own corner, Ivor closed his eyes and thought.

Well! up to the present everything had gone satisfactorily. There had been no further accident at the works, and no espionage as far as he could judge. The ship was rapidly approaching completion, and he himself was being borne as fast as steam could carry him to the presence of his love! The journey, broken by a single change, was quite uneventful. It was dark when they alighted at Windermere station, and the air was keen and frosty with no wind. A powerful open car was awaiting them, and there was hardly a word spoken as they sped away along a winding road in the country of lake and mountain.

The great car droned along, eating up the miles; the driver never at fault. It climbed the mountain roads with ease, and thundered down into the valleys, guided by a sure hand, until at last the smell of the sea came sharp to the nostril. And Ivor knew that the long ride was nearly at an end.

It was, indeed, nearer than he had imagined, for, passing through the scattered lights of a hamlet, and with a sound of the sea in their ears, they turned sharp to the right for a quarter of a mile, and then slowed down before massive gates in a high brick wall.

The horn sounded three times. A little aperture opened in the gates, and a light flashed out, then they swung open and the car rolled slowly to the front door of a considerable mansion, which stretched out on either side in battlemented wings, with many tall chimneys rising into the night.

Stiff and cold from the journey. Ivor was ushered into a small panelled hall, where a great fire of logs was glowing, and a man-servant took away his coat and wraps. After he had washed his hands, Doctor Vango insisted on taking his cup of soup, and that done, led him down a passage and into a small cosily-furnished drawing-room.

"I'll tell Miss Saintsbury at once," he said.

Ivor stood before the fire, and he trembled. He pressed his hand to feel the glove over his heart. Never in his whole life had he been so agitated as now.

What should he say to her, how great her? The dazzling face with its proud beauty came before his mental vision, as it had done a thousand times during the last few weeks. He had brooded and pondered over her so long that she had become, as it were, a dream lady, a wonderful ideal, Love itself personified, rather than a girl of warm flesh and blood. In a moment she would come into the room and he would touch her hand; and how could he begin to tell her of the wonderful boat that was growing mushroom-like in the secret dock? He wanted to say something far different, to tell her. . . .

He turned, rested his elbows on the mantlepiece, and dropped his head upon his hands, struggling desperately with himself for the mastery of his emotions. He had had likings—preferences for this girl and that in the past. But he had never thought much about women. He had never in his life had even what might be described as a serious flirtation, so that when the real thing came at last the sweetness and the terror of it were almost too great to bear.

She was coming! In a minute she would be here! His whole soul was riven at the thought of the white flame, the mystery that was she.

He did not know it, but he groaned aloud like a man in pain, and then something touched his shoulder.

He turned and Margaret stood before him. He had not heard her enter or cross the room towards him, but once more she had appeared to his startled senses as a visitor from another world.

This was only the second time that he had seen her, but as she heard her sweet low voice anxiously inquiring if he were well, he saw something in those eyes of deep pulsing amethyst that lit the strong male purpose in him like a torch.

Prudence—every earthly consideration vanished like smoke.

"Margaret!" he cried aloud, so that his voice echoed in the little room, and then he took her in his arms, and held her to him in a fierce, yet tender grip, a prisoner. And no unwilling prisoner.

(To be continued on Sunday, Aug 25.)

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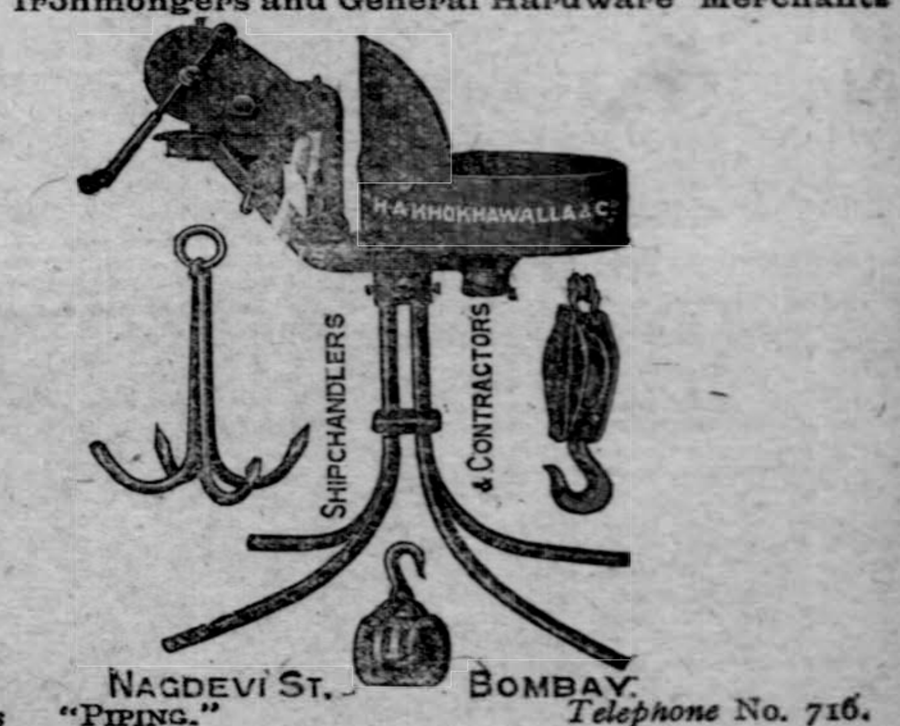

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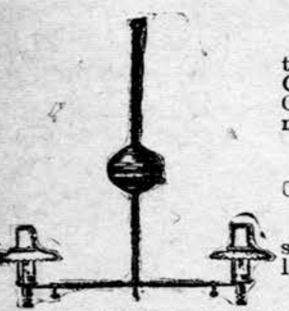

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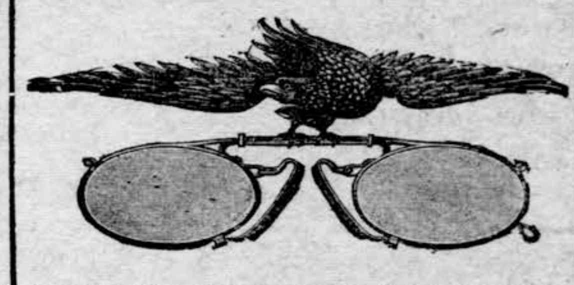

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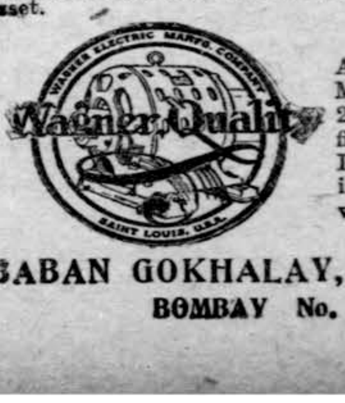

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